FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 FEBRUARY 1985

Cypriot Plane Hijacked

Armed members of the "Black Brigade" organization took over a Cyprus Airways plane on a Beirut airport runway and demanded the release of two Shi'ite Muslim hijackers held in Nicosia Central Prison, Nicosia radio reported. The 7 February incident ended 5 hours later, according to AFP, when the hijackers surrendered after being told by a Lebanese Shi'ite Muslim Militia delegation that the Cypriot authorities agreed "to consider" their demand.

Lebanon

Following the second stage of the IDF withdrawal in southern Lebanon, a "symbolic presence" will be retained in a security belt for an "indefinite" period, *THE JERUSALEM POST* reported citing military sources. The sources maintained that while the government intends to complete the withdrawal, "symbolic" IDF forces will be kept in the area 10 kms north of the international border and north of Hasbayya to the Syrian border until the area is "sufficiently secure."

Meanwhile, protesting the IDF detention operation near Tyre there were a "number of disturbances" in the Tyre, Al-Nabatiyah and Sidon areas including commercial strikes and attempted attacks on IDF patrols, according to Jerusalem and IDF radios.

Israel

A curfew was imposed on the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp as "punishment" for the stoning of an Israeli vehicle, according to Jerusalem radio. Defense sources cited by the radio disclosed that this was part of the "new, tougher" policy towards disturbances in the territories. The sources predicted that the government will renew the policy of deporting "inciters" in the near future.

Sudan

Fifty-two government soldiers were killed in a Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) ambush near Rumbek on 3 February, the clandestine SPLA radio announced. Citing an SPLA spokesman, the radio also reported that following 2 days of "heavy fighting" SPLA forces captured Jokau garrison on 6 February. Meanwhile, eight former "outlaws" were released from prison after providing the government with information on SPLA camps and Ethiopian and Libyan assistance, SUNA disclosed.

Iran

In his Friday prayers sermon, President 'Ali Khamene'i warned Iraq to stop attacks on civilian targets in Iran or face retaliation, IRNA reported. As reported further on Tehran radio, Khamene'i said that if Iraqi attacks continue "during the next 48 hours," Iranian forces "will hit the border cities from Basra to the north," and warned the civilian population of those cities to evacuate.

Pakistan

Military authorities arrested "nearly 200" opposition party leaders and political workers in the last 2 days, Delhi radio reported.

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PNC's Al-Za'nun Speaks on U.S. Policy, Jordan

PM071015 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 2 Feb 85 p 9

[Interview with PNC Deputy Speaker and Fatah Central Committee member Salim al-Za'nun by Mustafa Idris — date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Mustafa Idris] How do you assess the Arab situation after the PNC session and what chances are there for any movement?

[Salim al-Za'nun] The Arab world is in disarray. In absence of the right circumstances for holding an Arab summit conference we are finding it difficult to address the international community to request implementation of UN and the Fes summit resolutions. The Palestinian leadership believes that the Fes plan, which was unanimously approved by the Arabs, is the plan we should concentrate on in our future political moves.

[Idris] In view of recent U.S. activity in the region and Secretary of State Shultz' statements reaffirming U.S. commitment to peace efforts in the area, do you expect a different U.S. move on the Palestinian question and, consequently, a different U.S. way of dealing with the PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people?

[Al-Za'nun] Under Carter's administration the Americans and Soviets acknowledged the Palestinian people's rights, albeit in a not entirely satisfactory manner, and the 1977 U.S.-Soviet declaration was issued. However, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan flew to Washington and fought his 6-hour battle with Carter, resulting in the cancellation of that declaration. That showed to what extent Israel influences whatever role the United States might play.

[Idris] Do you not believe that the recent [Israeli] withdrawal from Lebanon was due to U.S. pressure to prove Washington's credibility?

[Al-Za'nun] The United States is still opposed to an international conference to settle the Middle East conflict. This is evidence of the U.S. position regarding means of settling the conflict. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy said recently that the United States is in favor of bilateral direct negotiations with Israel, something which the Palestinians reject.

[Idris] Does King Husayn's current Arab tour mean that the Jordanian-Palestinian consultations have reached the stage of defining the final points pertaining to whatever steps are to be taken in the future?

[Al-Za'nun] The Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue committee has not completed its work yet but the claim that Jordanian-Palestinian relations are cool is untrue. Our relations with Jordan are good and improving. Let us be logical. To this day the dialogue committee has not managed to produce a formula for PLO-Jordanian future moves.

[Idris] Could we say that there is some kind of a Jordanian-Palestinian common concept?

[Al-Za'nun] I cannot answer that question now.

[Idris] Palestinian military action is playing a smaller part in the efforts to settle the Palestinian question, whereas political action amounts to 90 percent of these efforts. Since political action is the alternative to military action, what political achievements are likely to be made on Arab and international levels?

[Al-Za'nun] The fact that the Palestinian leadership is making political efforts does not mean that there is no other option. Political efforts are at present being given more scope and priority over military action because of the present circumstances but it has always been our aim to give military action an effective role in the restoration of usurped rights.

[Idris] What role could Egypt play in the present circumstances?

[Al-Za'nun] Our aim is to help Egypt get rid of the Camp Davidchains. We believe in a positive method of tackling the Egyptian position. The Arab states have declared that only an Arab summit conference can discuss Egypt's return, lay down the conditions, and define the rights and duties in this connection.

[Idris] Are there any problems in the present PNC, in its new formation after the Amman session, regarding certain Palestinian steps with Jordan?

[Al-Za'nun] All those who attended the session support the resolutions regarding ways of dealing with Jordan and Egypt. Those who did not attend hold various views. Some of them refuse to deal with Egypt and others believe that relations with Egypt should be at a lesser degree. What is important is that the Palestinian people have a parliament and the minority must go along with the majority. Opposition is legitimate within the PNC.

[Idris] Did 'Arafat carry new ideas during his tour which followed the PNC session?

[Al-Za'nun] Abu 'Ammar ['Arafat] has been explaining what happened at the PNC and has been urging the Arab brothers to make a move to end the Iraq-Iran war and pave the way for an Arab summit conference that would make us all capable of confronting Israeli designs.

PLO Statement Supports Ethiopia Against Eritrea

JN071251 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] The PLO office in Addis Ababa has issued a statement saying that the PLO condemns the insurgence that has been disturbing the Eritrean region in the northern part of Ethiopia for 24 years. The statement describes the revolutionaries in this region as rebels and terrorists. It adds that the PLO reaffirms its absolute support for Ethiopia's sovereignty, territorial integrity and revolution.

This statement was issued following the Ethiopian foreign minister's surprise at the presence of a PLO representative at a Khartoum meeting of three Eritrean liberation movements.

The statement asserts that the PLO has never participated in any conspiratorial meeting in Khartoum.

PLO Radio Outlines Operations in S. Lebanon

JN071743 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] The joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces continue to escalate their operations against the personnel and military equipment of the Zionist invasion forces and the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in occupied southern Lebanon, inflicting further losses in lives and equipment on them.

Yesterday, a member of the joint forces used a booby-trapped car to storm a Zionist troop concentration in the city of Tyre in occupied southern Lebanon. The explosion killed or wounded more than 100 Zionist soldiers. This heroic operation spread terror among the invasion forces, which immediately mounted a campaign of arrests and oppressively broke into houses in the heroic villages surrounding Tyre.

Yesterday, the joint forces used automatic weapons and rockets to attack a Zionist military position near the Al-Rahibat crossroads in Sidon, capital of occupied southern Lebanon. Several elements in this agent position were killed or wounded. In Tyre, men of the joint forces also attacked several members of the agent militias who had left Sidon prior to the Zionist forces' withdrawal. Three of the agent elements were killed.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted all of these operations. As usual, he refrained from disclosing his losses. He said his forces and elements of the agent militias immediately launched large-scale search and arrest campaigns. However, all of this was of no avail.

BAHRAIN

Heir Apparent Opens Naval Base 7 Feb

GF071448 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1240 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 7 Feb (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force [BDF], opened a naval base here today. He also commissioned the missile ship *Al-Jabiri* as part of the BDF's 17th anniversary celebrations.

In a speech on this occasion His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah said: "Today we celebrate a stage in the development and strengthening of the naval defense capability of our country, particularly as the Navy is among the principal forces to which the BDF devotes attention and works hard to develop in view of the nature of Bahrain. It is also an extension of our ancient naval heritage."

He emphasized that the BDF has been able in a brief time to develop its naval forces and supply it with the most modern weapons, equipment, and installations, and to provide it with efficient Bahraini cadres capable of using such weapons so that the Navy can complement the ground and air forces.

KUWAIT

PLO's 'Arafat Stops Briefly in Kuwait, Departs

LD080742 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0729 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Feb (KUNA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Kuwait this morning after a stopover of several hours. 'Arafat arrived in Kuwait at dawn today, coming from Baghdad where he met with President Saddam Husayn and chaired a meeting of the Palestinian Higher Military Council and attended a military parade on the occasion of the birth of Fatah, the Palestinian national liberation movement. 'Arafat's next destination is not known.

OMAN

Thai Foreign Minister, Delegation Depart

GF080740 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and the delegation accompanying him left Oman early today after a 4-day visit to the Sultanate. During this visit, the Thai delegation was honored by meeting His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. They held official talks with Foreign Minister Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah and a number of senior officials in the Sultanate.

Briefs

Export of Metals — Muscat, 7 Feb (WAKH) — Oman's export of refined copper in 1984 amounted to 15,060 tons worth Omani riyal 7.3 million, according to the director of the Oman Mining Company. He told *'UMAN* newspaper published today that 5,900 tons of chromite worth Omani riyal 213,000, 1600 kg of silver worth Omani rival 135,000 and 52.5 kg of gold worth Omani riyal 222,000 were also exported over the year. [Text] [*Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 7 Feb 85 GF*]

SAUDI ARABIA

Further Reportage on Fahd U.S. Visit

AL-YAWM, 'UKAZ Comment

GF071606 Manama WAKH in English 1540 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 7 Feb (WAKH) — The Saudi *AL-YAWM* newspaper said the Arab world was attaching great hopes on King Fahd's trip to Washington in the light of strong ties between Saudi Arabia and the United States. The visit is of great significance to causes of the Arab and Islamic nation in general and the Palestinian people in particular due to the global weight enjoyed by Saudi Arabia and the role that can be played by the U.S. in finding a just and honorable solution to the Palestine cause, the paper said.

'UKAZ said H.M. King Fahd's meeting with President Ronald Reagan would concentrate on the Middle East problem and questions of common concern.

AL-YAMAMAH Comments on Visit

GF080516 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 8 Feb 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on his majesty the king's visit to the United States on Sunday [10 February], *AL-YAMAMAH* says: The visit His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz will make to Washington next week will be an important precedent which will have an impact on political developments in the Middle East region during 1985, and probably on the rest of this epoch.

AL-YAMAMAH continues: Matters which his majesty will discuss with U.S. officials are many and complicated. However, these matters are fateful and will be decisive for the future of the security and stability of this vital part of the world. This goal is sought by the region's countries and peace-loving countries all over the world.

PDRY

Further Reportage on Visit of Bulgarian Official

Received by Chairman

GF071938 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's

Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received today at his office Comrade Ivan Ganev, candidate member of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee and Bulgarian deputy foreign minister. During the meeting, Comrade Ivan Ganev conveyed a verbal message to Chairman 'Ali from the Bulgarian leaders, foremost of whom is Todor Zhikov, BCP secretary general and State Council chairman.

During his discussions with the Bulgarian delegation, Chairman 'Ali expressed his esteem for the continued development of proletarian struggle, and cooperation relations between the YSP and the BCP and the governments and peoples of the two friendly countries. These relations are based on the friendship and cooperation treaty signed by the PDRY and Bulgaria. Chairman 'Ali expressed great satisfaction over the dialogue, cooperation, and coordination in various fields between our country and Bulgaria. He pointed out that this can only widen the horizons and enhance the development of the multi-sided cooperation that exists between the two countries.

During this meeting, Chairman 'Ali asked the Bulgarian delegation to convey his regards to Comrade Todor Zhikov and other Bulgarian party and government leaders.

Economic Treaty Anniversary With USSR Marked

GF071738 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Today is the 15th anniversary of the signing of the first governmental treaty on economic and technical cooperation between the PDRY and the USSR. This occasion was celebrated in Aden yesterday in a press conference at the Soviet-Yemeni friendship house. Present were: Brother Anis Hasan Yahya, Political Bureau member and YSP Central Committee secretary; Brother Muhammad 'Abd (?al-Qawi), editor of the *14 OCTOBER* newspaper and deputy chairman of the PDRY-USSR friendship society; a number of deputy ministers; Vladislav Petrovich Zhukov, Soviet ambassador in Aden; the economic adviser and other officials of the Soviet embassy; and a number of PDRY officials, journalists, and media personnel.

Brother Anis Hasan Yahya spoke at the press conference and referred to the deep-rooted Yemeni-Soviet friendship attributing it to the fact that it stems from sincere relations and concern for peoples' struggle for progress and socialism.

Comrade (Benar Kadron), economic adviser at the Soviet Embassy in Aden, then reviewed the fields of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PDRY. He said the cooperation relations between the Soviet Union and the PDRY that have stemmed from the principles of this treaty have been characterized by a deepening in their development as well as an expansion in their scope.

Joint commitments implemented last year increased by 20 percent over those at the beginning of cooperation between the two countries. It is expected that technical aid given by Soviet establishments will continue to grow in 1985.

Further Reportage on Visit of USSR Delegation

Received by Prime Minister

GF071954 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, today received the Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Arnold Fedorovich Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium, who is currently on a visit to our country.

During the audience, the two sides discussed relations between our country and the friendly Soviet Union. They also reviewed the joint cooperation between our country and the USSR which is in the interest of the two friendly countries. They discussed issues of common interest pertaining to international matters, foremost of which is the Middle East issue.

The meeting was attended by Yusuf al-Sahari, deputy chairman of the Constituent People's Council and member of the Standing Committee; and Anatoliy Filev, the Soviet ambassador in Sanaa.

Joint Talks Begin

GF080434 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Parliamentary talks began today at the Constituent People's Council between the YAR, led by Brother Yusuf al-Sahari, deputy chairman of the Constituent People's Council and member of the Standing Committee, and the USSR, led by Arnold Fedorovich Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

At the beginning of the session, Brother al-Sahari expressed [words indistinct] his warm welcome to the USSR parliamentary delegation and referred to the close and strong relations between the two friendly countries in the various fields of cooperation, particularly after the outbreak of the immortal 26 September revolution. He noted the substantial support the revolution received from peace-loving and just countries, foremost among which is the Soviet Union.

He added: For 56 years Yemeni-Soviet relations have been growing stronger and have been developing noticeably. He noted the friendship agreements signed between the two countries since the first agreement in 1928. He said they reflected the depth of joint cooperation.

He noted the new wide horizons in the various fields of economic, cultural, and social cooperation that were ushered in by the agreement signed on 10 October 1984 by the political leadership in the two countries during the visit to Moscow by Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress. He noted that the results of this agreement are being implemented because they have the total

support of all responsible institutions in our country, one of which is the Constituent People's Council.

The brother deputy chairman of the Constituent People's Council expressed the appreciation of the YAR people and government for the support which the USSR extends in all fields and for its stands on the central Arab cause, namely the cause of the Arab Palestinian people and their right to regain their usurped land and to establish their independent state under the leadership of the PLO, their sole, legitimate representative. He emphasized YAR support for the USSR initiative to hold an international conference to resolve this question, on the premise that a just and comprehensive solution will come only through constant and joint efforts.

Brother al-Sahari expressed the belief that it is necessary to make a serious quest — through joint international efforts — to end the Iraq-Iran war, which has lasted too long and which has become a threat to the whole [worlds indistinct] world.

Arnold Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium, responded in a speech, in which he expressed his appreciation, together with the appreciation of the delegation accompanying him, for the degree of progress achieved by the efforts and constant struggle of our Yemeni people. He noted that the exchange of visits and meetings between legislative bodies in both countries provide opportunities for introduction and gaining information on the achievements of both peoples and the exchange of views on all matters of mutual interest.

The head of the Soviet delegation said that Yemeni-Soviet friendship, which is more than one-half century old, is deep and has a bright history. It is based on constructive relations and clear principles, namely mutual respect and [words indistinct] which have led and will lead to the development of friendship and cooperation relations between the peoples of the two friendly countries, among which are parliamentary relations between the YAR and the USSR.

The talks were attended by the members of both delegations and Anatoliy Filev, the USSR ambassador in Sanaa, and centered on parliamentary relations between the two countries and the means to develop them.

Mubarak Not Satisfied with U.S. Military Aid

PM071325 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 6 Feb 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Mubarak: Israeli Peace Efforts are Unsatisfactory"]

[Excerpts] President Husni Mubarak held an important round of talks with FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker following the latter's arrival in Cairo at noon yesterday. President Mubarak said that the talks "were very good and the atmosphere quite friendly."

Talking to reporters after the meeting, President Mubarak said that Egypt was not satisfied with Israeli peace efforts. He urged Israel to be more flexible in relation to the negotiations between the two countries.

Asked about the date for resuming the talks on Tabah, President Mubarak said: "Soon, I hope, but I call on the Israelis to be more flexible."

On the French presidential adviser's visit to Israel to sell it a nuclear reactor, President Mubarak said: "Why should we not also get a nuclear reactor from France? However, I do request that Israel sign the international nuclear nonproliferation treaty, which bans the manufacture and use of nuclear weapons."

Asked if he was satisfied with the U.S. announcement regarding military aid to Egypt, the president said: "Of course not."

Asked if he would be meeting with King Husayn in the near future, he said: "God willing. Our meetings are continual and frequent."

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that in this round of talks the international situation in general was reviewed prior to the lengthy talks to be held this morning on international and local issues in addition to the growing and developing bilateral relations.

On the U.S. announcement that the United States intends to ban the delivery of arms to the Middle East, the prime minister said: "I do not think that that applies to military aid or arms supplies to Egypt or the other states in the region."

Asked about the U.S. announcement of a $100-million increase in military aid to Egypt, Kamal 'Ali said that "this will be a subject of negotiation between President Mubarak and President Reagan and other U.S. officials."

FRG President Says Mubarak Talks 'Constructive'

NC071740 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Aswan, 7 Feb (MENA) — German President von Weizsaecker said today that his talks with President Husni Mubarak were extremely constructive, and added: I appreciate President Mubarak's broad vision and realism toward the policy he is pursuing.

In an exclusive statement to MENA, the German president said that the most recent German-Egyptian talks have helped deepen bilateral relations. He noted: We will always be friends and partners. The president said: "I obtained some important information on the Middle East situation during my talks with President Mubarak. This information will be extremely useful to the FRG Government."

On his private visit to Aswan, the German president said: I was deeply impressed by the High Dam, and am looking forward to visiting Egypt's ancient archaelogical sites, the cradle of civilizations, which I, together with my wife, greatly admire.

'Ali Interviewed on Turkish Ties, Mideast Issues

NC080902 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 5 Feb 85 pp 1,9

[Interview with Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali by Leyla Umar in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts][Umar] Turkey wanted to purchase 33 Phantom planes from you. A Turkish delegation will soon come to Cairo to negotiate an agreement. We hear that you are planning to sell some of these planes to Greece. Is this true?

['Ali] We have not yet reached complete agreement with Turkey on this matter. We are expecting a definite reply from you. We have not made a definite decision to sell any of these planes to Greece. Throughout its history, Egypt has never abandoned its desire to remain friends with both Greece and Turkey. I believe that what President Mubarak said a few days ago in Greece about Turkey confirms our policy.

[Umar] What is your view on the Cyprus question?

['Ali] I followed the summit meeting in New York with deep interest. We sincerely wish to see a settlement.

[Umar] Do you compare this issue with the Palestinian-Israeli issue which has proved insoluble over the years?

['Ali] And how! The Israeli-Jordanian relations depend on relations between Jordan and the Palestinians. This is an irreversible situation. Who knows what the outcome will be. I am curious to know. There is nothing else we can do except pray and hope for the best.

[Umar] You know that President Mubarak will visit Turkey in May. There is talk that an agreement will be concluded among Turkey, Egypt, and Israel favoring Israel [Israile donuk]. What is your opinion on this?

['Ali] This is the first I have heard of this. I am not aware of anything that our foreign ministry may mention to me later. However, I know that President Mubarak is going to visit Turkey. Turkey is the first country he and the Egyptians would like to visit.

[Umar] If the Israelis do not return Tabah to you, could a Faulkland-type war flare up?

['Ali] Absolutely not. We are a nation that abhors war. We believe that everything will be resolved through diplomatic methods.

[Umar] What is Egypt's most important problem in your opinion?

['Ali] Our failure to stop the population explosion. Today every 25 seconds a baby is born in Egypt. This means a population increase of 1 million every 10 months.

Delegation Returns From Khartoum Seminar
NC080758 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0730 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Feb (MENA) — Hasan Abu Basha, minister of local government, and his delegation returned to Cairo from Khartoum this morning after attending a regional local government seminar, which wound up its 3-day work last Tuesday. Abu Basha said that he had met with Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri and discussed the strong relations between the Egyptian and Sudanese people and their joint interests with him. He added that the talks also dealt with the situation in the Arab area.

It is worth mentioning that the Egyptian delegation was composed of a large number of political, executive, and popular personalities in the various governorates.

Italy's President Pertini To Visit 16 Feb
NC051705 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1635 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Feb (MENA) — Italian President Sandro Pertini will pay an official visit to Egypt from 16-19 February at the invitation of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The Italian president will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti.

Zambian President Kaunda To Visit 9 Feb
NC072109 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1750 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 7 Feb (MENA) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda will arrive in Cairo on 9 February for an official 3-day visit at the invitation of President Husni Mubarak.

AL-MUSAWWAR Discusses Egyptian-U.S. Ties, Aid
PM071155 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic 1 Feb 85 pp 4-6

[Chief Editor Makram Muhammad Makram article: "America, America, America!"]

[Excerpts] For many reasons the United States will long remain a basic factor in Egypt's foreign relations, and links with it will remain one of Egyptian policy's major factors since it is the most influential of the two superpowers in affecting the course of events in the world.

The first reason is the fact that the United States, despite all criticism, reservations, and flaws, is still, for many objective reasons, the party most capable of motivating the peace process in the Middle East and progressing toward a comprehensive and just solution that would restore stability and balance in the area.

I do not think that anybody will accept a settlement plan as realistic if it excludes, ignores, or antagonizes the United States. Also I do not think that anybody could hope to make real progress toward peace if this objective is not among U.S. policy's priorities and interests.

However, this does not mean that the other parties concerned should be totally discounted. Rather, the influence of these parties, whether positive or negative, should be proportionate to their ability to influence the U.S. stand and their skill in preparing the best possible conditions for each party to shoulder its responsibility and in ensuring that no one shirks that responsibility.

Nor does this mean that the U.S. role is absolute or that no consideration should be given to the factors of confrontation with its biggest competitor, the Soviet Union. Although the latter does not carry the same weight and is not equally capable of influencing the peace process, it can throw a monkey wrench in the works and hinder efforts. This in fact has been the case with the faltering peace process in the Middle East since Egypt signed the 1978 Camp David agreements.

Briefly, we all realize that the United States is still capable of becoming a full partner in the peace efforts without whom it is difficult, indeed impossible, to achieve any real progress. Because of this clear view of the U.S. role and its potential, the United States will remain a basic factor in Egypt's foreign relations.

A second reason is the fact that Egyptian-U.S. relations since the mid-seventies, after a long period of stagnation that lasted throughout the sixties, have witnessed tremendous development on the level of bilateral relations between the two countries.

I do not think that it will detract from our national pride if we say that the economic context of these relations has in fact reached a high degree of interdependence since Egypt became a basic party to the U.S. aid program.

In the beginning there were very moderate allocations, which in the first year did not exceed $372. Now, after 10 years, U.S. aid to Egypt exceeds $1.1 billion, 75 percent of which, as of 1983, is outright grants.

I do not think that it will detract from our national pride if we say that in the past 10 years Egypt obtained more than $8 billion, most of which was used to finance infrastructure projects that were completely worn out due to usage and the failure to renovate because of economic pressures. Since the mid-fifties, these pressures were mainly due to the constant state of war.

A third reason, related to the other two, is the fact that in the final analysis, Egyptian-U.S. relations are between the more influential of the two superpowers — a power influencing the course of events in today's world, playing a universal role, and having its own view, strategy, and wide interests around the globe — and a middle-ranking power that is qualified to play a regional

role, whose location and conditions compel it to play a responsible role in its area, a power that has its own views which in many circumstances do not agree with the U.S. views, despite the special relations between the two countries.

This is exactly what makes the question of Egyptian-U.S. ties one of the major preoccupations of Egyptian policy, which, although for many objective reasons cannot be in complete harmony with the U.S. view, has the primary responsibility of not allowing contradictions to develop into clashes.

The only solution to the problem of relations between the two countries is dialogue because this alone ensures the health and soundness of these relations and the ability to communicate and overcome difficulties arising from differences of opinion or from the efforts of others who are incessantly trying to reduce Egyptian influence in the U.S. arena.

How can we maintain special ties with the United States without becoming part of its all-encompassing strategy?

I believe that the experiences of both countries have gone beyond this question.

In its early days the Reagan administration insisted that the principal source of danger to the Middle East stemmed from the Soviets; this danger materialized with the arrival of the Soviets in Afghanistan, close to the oil resources in the Gulf. It also insisted on viewing the problem of the Arab-Israeli conflict as part of the Soviet danger advancing on the Middle East.

Egypt for its part had a different view. Although it saw the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan as an illegitimate action that must be opposed, it believed that the danger closest to the area lies in prevarication over giving momentum to the peace process to achieve stability by ending the Israeli occupation and recognizing the Palestinian people's rights to establish their own state on the West Bank and Gaza.

The Reagan administration believed that the U.S. Marines' presence in Lebanon would be sufficient to bring about peace in that ravaged country.

Egypt believed that the presence of the Marines would make the United States a party to the internal conflict between the Lebanese forces, which is enhanced by continued Israeli occupation of that small country.

The Reagan administration believed and still believes that recognition of Israel should come before any U.S. dialogue with the PLO. Egypt believed and still believes that dialogue with the PLO should begin immediately because only the PLO is capable of representing the Palestinians. However, to ignore the moderate Palestinian trend would inevitably lead to the encouragement of the more extremist party, which probably does not have any real interest in the peace efforts.

There are many other examples. Yet many people have objected both at home and in some Arab capitals because a U.S. paper recently published a brief summary of what it called an Egyptian document about interdependence between Egypt and the United States regarding Egypt's request for an increase in the U.S. aid program to $1.2 billion and for an additional $600 million in aid for 1986.

Because nobody read the report carefully, everybody deliberately ignored what the document said about Egypt's insistence on being a principal part of the Nonaligned Movement and on refusing to grant bases on its territory to either of the superpowers.

The criterion of Egyptian patriotism has never been to turn differences of view between us and the United States into a clash between U.S. interests and Egyptian interests. This is a luxury, indeed stupidity, which only adventurers can afford.

Nor is it a criterion of Egyptian patriotism to wash our hands of the U.S. attitude regardless of our difficulties with it. This is the Israelis' dream and we would be realizing it for them so that they could have the arena to themselves, as was the case for many years in the past.

Now an Egyptian-U.S. dialogue is about to begin on all fronts and at all levels. The dialogue is directed toward three specific matters:

The first is U.S. aid. Egypt is asking for an increase in economic aid to $1.2 billion in 1986 and for an additional $600 million. This is in addition to the military aid for 1986, which Cairo believes should be about $1.7 billion. Of course, there are many other problems concerning the flexibility of procedures, an increase in the proportion of aid in cash, and the encouragement of U.S. investment in Egypt.

The second is the writing off of military debts from the years preceding 1983, when it was decided that military aid should be outright grants.

The third is an exploration of the possibility of breaking the deadlock in the peace efforts in light of the developments that have recently enabled an exchange of views on the Middle East between Washington and Moscow within the context of the efforts by the two giants to open a new chapter in their relations.

During this visit the United States will be different from the United States we have known during other visits. A second term of office has begun for Reagan with the beginning of a great American dream that the United States is now in better shape than at any time since the assassination of Kennedy, who was succeeded by four U.S. presidents none of whom was loved or respected like President Reagan.

But of what interest to us is all this?

What we would like to say is that during his second term Reagan will be more realistic and more interested in his place in U.S. history, especially since his first term taught him that the world has its unchangeable facts, which can impose themselves even on the mightiest world state.

The Marines' experience has taught him that force cannot impose peace at the expense of justice and domestic facts.

His experience with Taiwan and China has taught him that there is only one government that speaks in the name of the Chinese people, the Beijing government.

His experience with the Soviet Union has taught him that to describe it as the empire of evil when it has its own position in the world is not conducive to fruitful dialogue on world peace and security.

All these new factors in President Reagan's rule could give rise to hope that the U.S. President, whose present strength nobody doubts, will be able to give momentum to peace efforts in the Middle East, although it may not be among its top priorities.

This could come about if we Arabs knew how to conduct a dialogue with the United States after basic agreement among us on what we do and do not want.

Armed Forces Issue Communique No 1,735

JN071736 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Communique No 1,735 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 7 February 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the determination of sincere men who defend the nation's heritage and existence, struggle for its unity, and promote its immortal mission, the Iraqi soldiers commemorate the 8 February Revolution, and resolve to continue their sacrifices in defense of the national soil, the people's dignity, and future generations. They renew their pledge to the people and their leader, President Saddam Husayn, that they will crush the anti-Arab movements [shu'ubiyah] and foil their ambitions and historical grudges, so that Iraq will remain the bastion of Arabism and the impregnable base for Arab struggle.

The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. With heavy artillery fire and through perfect usage of other weapons, formations of our units pounded an enemy troop concentration, vehicles, and positions east of Basra inflicting the gravest losses in men, equipment, and weapons. Confirmed enemy losses counted in front of our forward positions are as follows: Eight vehicles of various types were destroyed. Four infantry positions were destroyed and its occupants killed. One hardware stockpile was destroyed. One machinegun emplacement was destroyed and its occupants killed. Three enemy soldiers were killed and others wounded. Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our forward units sighted a group of enemy soldiers and pounded it with artillery. The enemy group fled, crying out and begging for help.

2. Using artillery and mortars, our forward units pounded enemy positions and a weapons emplacement in the central sector, paralyzing enemy movements and inflicting losses in men and equipment. Our forward observation posts saw fires and explosions in the areas that were hit.

3. Two observation posts and one hardware stockpile were destroyed in the Maysan sector.

4. Escaping the hell of Khomeyni and his criminal henchmen, new groups of Iranian military personnel sought refugee with our units in the central sector. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

5. The criminal enemy forces shelled a number of civilian areas in Basra suburbs with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 February 1985.

President Sends Letter to Student Meeting on War

JN071535 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1440 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Feb (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has stated that Iran has continued its aggression against Iraq since September 1980 for reasons that it is not ashamed to declare openly. In a letter to the conference of Arab university students, read on his behalf by Iraqi Youth Minister Nuri Faysal Shahir at the opening session of the conference here today, the president added that Iran aims to dominate Iraq and other countries, and in the shadow of concepts from the Middle Ages, completely ignores appeals for peace. The president pointed out that Iran has violated the simplest moral and humanitarian principles by repeatedly murdering Iraqi POW's. The latest of these murders, the president said, was perpetrated while representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross watched.

The president noted that while the world is being threatened by aggression and destruction, our region is selected to be a permanent arena of struggle, fed by aggressive, racist desires; it is an area where Israel is continuing its racist policy attempting to hide its outrangeous crime of expelling the Palestinian people from their homeland in 1948. The president added that Israel is using all kinds of pretexts in order to continue the genocide of the Palestinian people. Israel, he said, is continuing its occupation of the Palestinian territory and other Arab territories, while holding the UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions as well as world condemnation in contempt. The president noted that Israel is daily threatening the Arab nation's security, with the support of the imperialist policies and the dens of evil and exploitation.

The president expressed his confidence that the youthsof any nation is the symbol of its aspirations and progress and the basis of its economic development, and that any initiative they take will realize the aspirations of their people. The president said: We promise that we will devote our efforts to building a society that looks forward to world peace and prosperity.

The conference, in which 15 Arab countries in addition to Iraq are participating, will discuss the role of young people in development and promoting understanding and peace.

Further Reportage on 'Arafat's Activities

More on Husayn Meeting

JN071731 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met yesterday at the presidential palace in Baghdad with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. They discussed the current situation in the Palestinian and Arab arenas, and reviewed the latest developments in the Iraq-Iran war. Brother Abu 'Ammar reviewed the current situation in the occupied homeland and southern Lebanon, and referred to the dangers threatening the security and safety of our Palestinian people in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, especially in occupied southern Lebanon. President Saddam Husayn reaffirmed Iraq's firm and principled support for the Palestinian people and their just struggle to regain all their inalienable legitimate national rights under the leadership of the PLO, their sole, legitimate representative.

The meeting was attended on the Iraqi side by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and on the Palestinian side by brothers 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad and Muhammad

'Abbas, members of the PLO Executive Committee, and Brother 'Azzam al-Ahmad, PLO representative in Iraq.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also met last night with Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. They discussed the current events on the Palestinian and Arab levels. The meeting was attended by Brothers 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad and Muhammad 'Abbas, members of the PLO Executive Committee, and Brother 'Azzam al-Ahmad, PLO representative in Iraq.

Chairs Military Council Meeting

JN071728 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] The Palestinian revolution's Military Council met in Baghdad this morning under the chairmanship of Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. Brother Abu 'Ammar began the meeting by reviewing the current political situation in the Arab region and the challenges facing the Palestinian revolution, especially the recent developments in occupied southern Lebanonand the dangerous situation surrounding the Palestinian camps in Lebanon as a result of the criminal Israeli plan — in which certain Arab sides are involved — against our kinfolk in those camps, particularly in the south. Brother Abu 'Ammar also reviewed the serious developments inside our occupied territory and the great escalation of military operations against the Zionist enemy in the main struggle arena.

The Military Council then discussed the remaining items on its agenda and adopted a number of decisions that will help strengthen our people's steadfastness in the occupied homeland. The council also adopted a number of measures and decisions to develop and escalate military operations against the enemy. Furthermore, the council made a number of administrative and organizational decisions that will help improve the military strength of the forces in the Palestinian national liberation army.

In addition to the members of the Military Council, the meeting was attended by Brothers 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad and Muhammad 'Abbas, members of the PLO Executive Committee.

'Ubaydat Presides Over Foreign Ministry Meeting

JN071848 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat today visited the Foreign Ministry, where he presided over a meeting which included Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and ministry department heads. 'Ubaydat stressed the importance of the distinguished role undertaken by the Foreign Ministry in conveying a bright picture of Jordan and representing it on the Arab and international levels. This necessarily calls on Foreign Ministry cadres to work incessantly to keep pace with progress and modernization in the administrative and political fields, in compliance with the aspirations, aims, and policies of His Majesty King Husayn.

The prime minister heard a review by the foreign minister on the various departments' activities and the efforts being exerted to upgrade the ministry's efficiency and productivity, both at home and abroad.

During the meeting, the work plans of the ministry's various departments were discussed. A timetable was set which guarantees an objective transformation of the ministry's tasks and which responds to the required amount of work, the limits of future responsibilities, and the protection of Jordanian interests wherever they may be.

AL-RA'Y on Israel's Planned Deportation of Arabs

JN081328 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 8 Feb 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Compulsory Deportation From the West Bank"]

[Text] Israeli authorities have revealed the scheme behind their systematic provocations against our kinfolk in the West Bank. Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has announced that "deportation" from the West Bank is one of the measures that his government will adopt to impose its control over the administered territories.

Thus, the gist of the terrorist acts being carried out by Levinger and Kahane, aided by the occupation authorities, becomes clear. It has also become obvious that these authorities are preparing for a compulsory mass deportation in order to empty the usurped land of its people on the pretext that the deportees are saboteurs who are disrupting security and order.

It is no secret that this operation is linked to the policy of colonization and that of bringing in new Jewish emigrants, whether falashas or others. It is a policy that Israel is implementing as if it were in a race with time. It is also no secret that this operation is an essential part of Israeli strategy. Consequently, it cannot be dissociated from the area governed by the joint Israeli-U.S. strategic cooperation.

In light of this conclusion, we cannot rule out the possibility that the Israeli deportation scheme could, in one way or another, have been one of the topics that Israeli Defense Minister Rabin discussed during his recent visit to the United States. What this means, is that the United States should adopt a firm policy toward the evil scheme in order to prove that it did not bless or ignore it. However, if the United States remains silent or pretends not to know what is going on, it will be difficult for it to dissipate the doubts cast on its policy.

On the other hand, the Arab leaders are now aware of the veracity of Jordan's warnings against the dangers of Arab paralysis — a state that has long been utilized by the Israeli aggressors to usurp Palestinian territory. They are now utilizing this paralysis to uproot Palestinians from their land by provocations and terrorism.

Frankly speaking, the Arab leaders will not be able to shirk their responsibility to the masses if they do not hurry to convene a summit where they can adopt firm measures that would prevent the catastrophe of the evacuation of Palestinian land and the compulsory deportation of its people.

Needless to say, any delay in adopting these measures will only be described as negligence and a relinquishment of duty. There is no excuse at all for impeding or delaying a summit.

What happened and still is happening behind the walls of occupation constitutes, in itself, the strongest reason for expediting the convocation of a summit, because it is not at all sufficient to denounce the catastrophe that the Israeli aggressors are planning against our kinfolk there. We must prevent its occurrence and this is the least that we should do.

Gunmen Seize Cypriot Airliner at Beirut Airport

Demand Cyprus Release 'Relatives'

NC071803 Paris AFP in English 1747 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Beirut, Feb 7 (AFP) — Armed men seized a Cyprus Airways Boeing 707 with nine crew members aboard on the ground at Beirut Airport today and demanded the release of two Lebanese held in Cyprus, Lebanese police said.

The men, three or four in number, carreened onto the runway in a car without license plates as the aircraft was being prepared for takeoff and climbed onto the plane firing automatic weapons.

The plane had arrived several hours earlier from Cyprus and was getting ready for the return flight to Larnaca.

Passengers had not yet boarded when the gunmen struck, and none of the crew members were hurt in the assault, police said.

Police said the gunmen were demanding the Cypriot authorities free two men they referred to as their relatives, Mahdi al-Hajj Hasan and 'Arif Ahmad Rayya. It was not known why the two were being held.

Unofficial sources said the gunmen had set a deadline for 6:00 am [0400 GMT] tomorrow for their demand to be met, while a number of other armed men surrounded the plane to prevent its taking off.

The Christian Phalangist Voice of Lebanon radio said the gunmen on the plane were Druze from Walid Junblatt's Progressive Socialist Party, but Mr Junblatt denied this.

The Lebanese state radio added that Mr Junblatt, who is also transport minister in Lebanon's National Unity Government, had directed the Beirut tower to refuse takeoff permission to the plane.

Police said interim Interior Minister Joseph Skaff and officials of the Shi'ite Muslim Amal movement were in contact with the military over the affair.

Threaten To Try Hostages

NC071835 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] According to our latest report on the hijacked Cypriot airliner, Amal movement members Hasan al-Masri, Bassam Tariq, and Ahmad al-B'albaki boarded the airliner at 1815 for talks with the hijackers. Acting Interior Minister Joseph Skaf also sent an envoy, Ilyas al-Tannuri. Mount Lebanon Public Prosecuter Khalid Hammud went to the airport to follow up on the issue.

We have learned that the hijackers detained the Amal negotiating team, and fired a flare near the airport. They also expressed their readiness to release one of the members of the delegation.

Meanwhile, we have also learned that the Cypriot authorities have given a favorable response to the hijackers' demands, and have expressed hope that the airliner will be released so that they may discuss the issue of those Lebanese held in Cyprus.

Colonel (?Mahdi al-Hajj Hasan) from the Internal Security Forces, who is related to one of the detainees in Cyprus, boarded the airliner around 1730 at the request of Airport Security Department Chief Brigadier General (?Yasin Shuwayr). The colonel was to negotiate the hostages' release with the hijackers. However, the negotiations failed, and the hijackers threatened to take certain measures against the (?pilot).

It is worth noting that leader of the hijackers, [name indistinct], made a statement demanding that two men held in Cyprus, 'Arif Rayya and Mahdi al-Hajj Hasan, be released. He said that both men were arraigned in Cyprus on grounds relating to the question of Imam Musa al-Sadr and his two comrades. Lebanese officials decided to mediate with the Cypriot authorities on the matter of the two detainees. He said that both detainees are in critical condition, and must be released by (?this evening) at the latest. He said that, should the Cypriot authorities refuse to meet this demand, he will be forced to try the hostages in accordance with the ways of the Black Brigades [al-alwiyah al-sawda'].

Cypriot Interests Abroad Threatened

NC071908 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] In their second statement, the hijackers of the Cypriot plane called on the Lebanese authorities to intercede with the Cypriot authorities for the release of two brother detainees, 'Arif Rayya and Mahdi al-Hajj Hasan, who are in poor health in a Cypriot prison.

The hijackers set a 12-hour deadline, with 1600 today as a starting point, for the receipt of a reply to their demands. Should no reply be received, the hijackers will be forced to try the plane's crew, most of whom are Cypriots, according to Black Brigades [al-alwiyah al-sawda'] law. They will also strike at Cypriot interests in Lebanon and abroad.

Gunmen Surrender; No Casualties

NC072052 Paris AFP in English 2025 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Beirut, Feb 7 (AFP) — Four armed men who seized a Cyprus Airways Boeing 707 here today with 12 people on board surrendered five hours later and left the aircraft, officials said. There were no casualties.

The surrender came after a delegation from Amal, the Lebanese Shi'ite Muslim militia, told the four men that Cypriot authorities agreed to consider their demand for the release of two convicted Shi'ite Muslim hijackers, the airline said.

Vice President Confers With PFLP Official

JN071252 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] The PFLP has said that its deputy secretary general, Abu 'Ali Mustafa, met with the Syrian vice president, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, this morning. Talks dealt with the entire situation in both the Arab and Palestinian arenas.

The two sides stressed the dangers posed by the Arab reactionary attempts to convene an Arab summit as soon as possible.

They also stressed the importance of closing the ranks of the national and progressive Arab forces in order to confront the dangers resulting from the U.S.-Israeli reactionary moves.

They also expressed support for the national progressive Lebanese forces.

The two sides also agreed on the importance of continuing struggle to encircle and besiege the deviationist trend and to restore the PLO's unity on strong national bases.

Al-Shar', Delegation Return From Italy 8 Feb

JN080652 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and his delegation returned to Damascus early this morning after a state visit to Italy, during which talks were held with Italian officials on the current situation in the Middle East and bilateral relations.

Ba'th Party Secretary General Meets GDR Official

JN071604 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1315 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Damascus, 7 Feb (SANA) — 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party secretary general, received Horst Lehfeld, member of GDR Peace Committee Presidium and chairman of the GDR-Syrian Friendship Society, today. Comrade Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj, member of the Ba'th Party National Command and chairman of the Peace Partisan Committee in Syria, also attended.

Talks dealt with the aggressive U.S. role in the world and U.S. participation, with the Zionist entity, in continued aggression against the Arab nation.

Comrade al-Ahmar said that Israel, through its aggressive and racist policy, is considered a forward base for U.S. imperialism and that U.S. policy is creating hotbeds of tension in several parts of the world.

Al-Ahmar stressed Syria's steadfastness in countering U.S. plans in the area with the assistance and support of its friends in the world, especially the socialist bloc countries headed by the USSR.

Lehfeld stressed the support of his party, country, and all peace-loving forces for Syria's policies, which are hostile to imperialism, Zionism, and reactionaryism.

He hailed Syria's national, progressive role under the leadership of Comrade Struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party.

Peres Says Withdrawal To Proceed as Planned

TA071133 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Moshe Nestelbaum during tour of Israeli Aircraft Industries installations on 7 February — recorded]

[Text][Nestelbaum] Mr Prime Minister, what does Israel intend to do in the wake of the increasing number of terrorist attacks in Lebanon?

[Peres] As far as the attacks are concerned, we will do whatever must be done to prevent them and to react in the event the sources of the fire or the perpetrators are located. However, this will in no way affect the government's overall plan regarding Lebanon.

[Nestelbaum] Sir, in the wake of these events, may you not decide to accelerate the withdrawal from Lebanon?

[Peres] We will neither accelerate it, nor hinder it; we will proceed according to plans.

[Nestelbaum] Mr Peres, how do you regard the increased number of attacks in Judaea and Samaria?

[Peres] I am worried, but not despaired about them. We have known ups and downs in the territories, and we are also capable of dealing with the present situation.

[Nestelbaum] Jewish settlers in those areas are calling on the government to effect a firm policy. How does the government intend to react?

[Peres] As I have said, the government will deal with the terrorists firmly and will treat the other inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria according to the law and with consideration.

Lavi Project To Proceed

TA071249 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is now visiting the Israeli Aircraft Industries [IAI] complex and is reviewing, amongst other things, work on the Air Force's new combat plane, the Lavi. Among reporters there is our correspondent Tony Gadot, who asked him whether the Israeli Government is committed to the development of the Lavi.

[Begin Peres recording] It's not a matter of being committed. The government is convinced that we have to go ahead with the Lavi. The Lavi aircraft belongs to the new generation of highly modern fighters. I do believe that in one, two, maybe three domains, the Lavi is, by far, ahead of any other known aircraft developing today. Until now, I think, the technicians, the engineers, and the management of the IAI are not behind schedule and hopefully we can go ahead. [end recording]

Peres Rejects Linking Soviet Ties to Arab Policy

TA071142 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 7 Feb 85 p 2

[Report by Ya'el Admoni]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said last night that Israel is ready to resume relations with the Soviet Union any time, but this should not imply having to make gestures toward the Arabs.

"If we are ready to offer concessions to the Arab countries, we should do so in a direct way, without paying a fee to the Russians," Peres said, addressing the American Jewish Committee in Jerusalem. "I believe that the Russians are trying to gain influence in the Arab countries by having Israel pay for it," Peres said. He also mentioned the fact that the Soviet Union is making the resumption of ties with Israel and opening its borders for Soviet Jewry conditional on the strengthening of its ties with the United States.

Referring to the influence of his government's policy on improving ties with the Arab countries, Peres said that one should be patient despite the fact that — at least on Egypt's part — there are signs of certain changes in the atmosphere toward Israel. Referring to the economic problem, the prime minister said there is a "friendly debate" going on between Israel and the United States. He said that the United States does not believe Israel has done enough, or Israel will succeed in implementing and persisting in its decisions. "The United States approaches the problem with U.S. experience, and we approach it with Israeli hope," Peres said.

Shamir Rejects Peres Proposal for Gaza Autonomy

TA071815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] According to reports published today, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has recently proposed that autonomy be discussed for the Gaza Strip first. At the end of a Herut Secretariat meeting this evening, Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told our correspondent that he is opposed to the idea. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav is in the broadcasting van near the meeting hall:

[Nadav] According to reports published today, Prime Minister Peres is proposing that autonomy be tried in Gaza first. Is this idea acceptable to you? Is there a chance this idea will be raised for discussion soon?

[Shamir] I have not heard this from the prime minister. I have not heard anything about this idea. I cannot react to a report published in the media. If the prime minister thinks of bringing this idea up before the Cabinet, he will surely do so in the appropriate forum, and we will discuss it then. In general, this position does not seem right to me. In the Camp David accords we agreed to negotiations with Egypt over the establishment of autonomy for the Arab residents of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. I believe we should be faithful to our commitment in these accords.

[Nadav] Some Likud members this week voiced doubts about the preservation of the rotation principle and the coalition agreement. What is your reaction to this?

[Shamir] Well, all sorts of reports have been published. It is not true that I ever raised this matter in a talk with Prime Minister Peres. We discussed this when we signed the agreement, and it is totally inconceivable to me that this agreement will not be implemented.

New 'Tougher' Policy for Territories Adopted

TA071844 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Report by Jerry Cheslow]

[Text] The curfew in Al-Duhayshah was imposed at 1230 this afternoon immediately after an Israeli vehicle was stoned as it passed Al-Duhayshah. The windshield was smashed and the driver was slightly injured but continued driving. The curfew will be in force until tomorrow evening.

Defense sources told me tonight that the curfew was both to facilitate the search for stone throwers and as a punishment. They disclosed that it is part of a new, tougher policy toward disturbances in the territories. Another expression was the 8- and 7-years sentences handed down to two Arab youths last week for throwing Molotov cocktails at a bus last October. They had caused no damage. In Ramallah, stores in the immediate area of the killing of an Israeli soldier on Monday are to remain closed until next Monday by military order. The stores were to have been allowed to reopen this morning, but the military extended the order on the 200 square meters around the customs building where this killing took place. Military sources said this was because the store owners had to have seen the killer, but are refusing to testify.

This morning Rabbi Meir Kahane, of the right-wing KAKH movement, visited the scene of the killing. He was accompanied by the military governor of Ramallah. There were no incidents. Defense sources predict that in the near future the government will renew the policy of deportation of people it considers inciters.

Further on Explosions, Other Incidents in Tyre

Ma'rakah Detentions Protested

TA071355 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1350 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] This morning there were a number of disturbances in southern Lebanon to protest the detentions carried out yesterday by the IDF in the village of Ma'rakah east of Tyre. In Al-Nabatiyah there was a complete commercial strike, and in Tyre classes were not held today.

Our correspondent Qobi Mandel reports from the north that south of the Al-Zahrani River a few tires were set on fire by local inhabitants, and the same happened in some areas near Al-Nabatiyah. Except for these incidents, life in southern Lebanon is normal today.

'Shi'ite Triangle' Viewed

TA071830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Report by Gabi Zohar]

[Text] Incidents in southern Lebanon today have again proven that opposition to the IDF is not limited to single terorist cells or radical movements, but is shared by most of the population in the Shi'ite triangle of Tyre-Al-Nabatiyah-Sidon. This opposition mainly manifests itself in covering up for those planting roadside bombs, staging commercial strikes the moment the signal for this comes from West Beirut, and the burning of tires. The pretext for the disturbances and the commercial strike staged today was the detentions carried out by the IDF in the village of Ma'rakah in the Tyre area, in the wake of the explosion of the booby-trapped car and the planting of bombs alongside roads used by IDF convoys.

At 0900 today tires were set on fire at various places in Tyre itself following the declaration of a commercial strike. The commercial strike in the Shi'ite villages along the coastal road was complete. In Sidon, too, a town which has been generally quiet over the past week, a commercial strike was staged and tires set on fire in a number of places. The commercial strike and burning of tires repeated itself in Al-Nabatiyah, where local residents also demonstrated, calling for an IDF withdrawal from Lebanon and an end to detentions. The IDF did not intervene in the commercial strike, but asked the residents to put out the burning tires and leave the roads open.

Since the beginning of the week, the area of Tyre, Shabriha, Jwayya, and Ma'rakah has turned into a center of activity against the IDF and the army of southern Lebanon [ASL]. In this area, 7 km south of Tyre, a roadside bomb exploded near ASL soldiers. This morning a hand grenade was thrown at an ASL position in the Sidon area. There were no casualties in either of these incidents. Since the beginning of the week 16 IDF soldiers have been wounded by roadside bombs in the Tyre area. It should finally be noted that increased anti-IDF activity is morally and financially supported by the Shi'ite faction of the Lebanese Government.

IDF in Tyre Attacked

TA080713 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0645 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] There were two attempts last night to attack IDF soldiers in the Tyre area. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that small arms fire was directed at an IDF position in the Al-Rashidiyah refugee camp area and, a short time later, small arms fire was directed at an IDF position in the Jwayya area. There were no casualties in either of the incidents.

Our correspondent notes that this week, the Tyre area was the focus of the main activity against the IDF and the army of southern Lebanon. Our correspondent also notes that this was the first attempt to attack the IDF in the Al-Rashidiyah area for a very long time.

Court Issues Order Against Al-Duhayshah Expulsions

TA072024 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Supreme Court Justice Aharon Baraq this evening issued an injunction prohibiting the authorities from expelling three Al-Duhayshah refugee camp residents. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the three claimed they will be deported following recent statements by those responsible for the territories, especially the defense minister. The three claim they neither incite, nor do they endanger the state's security, and they have asked the court to issue an order against their expulsion until their case is brought before a hearing. Justice Baraq complied with the appeal, and passed it on to a hearing before three justices. He instructed the attorney general to send a representative to the hearing.

Our correspondent Arye Gus notes that many residents of the territories now fear they will be expelled and some have appealed to attorneys for advice.

Lubrani Warns of Increased Terrorism Against IDF

TA080652 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Uri Lubrani, the coordinator for activities in south Lebanon, has warned of the possibility of increased terror against the IDF as the withdrawal takes place. He told Israel Radio that at present there is no agreement with any group whatsoever to prevent acts of terror against the IDF in Israel, and there is no reason for the Lebanese Government to agree to coordinate security arrangements.

Lubrani also believes that after the Army redeploys from the Sidon area, there will be an influx of terrorists. He said they would try to link up with residents in the refugee camps in the area, and once the internal struggles there are settled, they will turn to attacks on the Israel Defense Forces.

'Symbolic Presence' To Remain in Lebanon Indefinitely

TA080724 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by defense correspondent Joshua Brilliant]

[Text] Tel Aviv — After the IDF withdrawal, a "symbolic presence" will be retained in a security belt for an indefinite period, military sources said here yesterday.

The sources said the major logistic effort to pull equipment out of Sidon to the Al-Litani area has been almost finished, in anticipation of the first stage of the pullback, which is to be completed by February 18. IDF units remain there to patrol the area.

The second stage, to be implemented within three to five months, will be the major step in the planned withdrawal, and according to one source, will involve more material than in the first stage. That stage will see the IDF out of Jabal al-Baruk and most of the Al-Biqa' Valley. So far, however, no equipment has been pulled out of Jabal al-Baruk.

When the second stage is completed, the line will include the area which the late Maj Sa'd Haddad held, as well as the Hasbayya area. The line will pass some 10 kilometres north of the international border and several kilometres north of Hasbayya up to the Syrian border.

The IDF will keep symbolic forces there, and though the government's intention is to complete the withdrawal, it is far from clear how long the "symbolic presence" will be maintained or how large it will be. Some IDF units will be deployed in the security zone, and if Israel sees that zone is sufficiently secure, there will be "security auspices" there, the sources said.

When pressed to be more specific, the sources said they were purposely not giving details because the situation is not clear. They were certain, however, that at present they do not envisage a situation in which there will be no IDF soliders in Lebanon. "It's not realistic in the Lebanese situation," one source said.

The sources said they now regard the southern Lebanese army [SLA] as a "local solution" which will exist only with IDF assistance. It will be a "small annex" to Israel's efforts to ensure the northern border, the sources said.

There will be no SLA forces outside the Israeli security belt, although people who are now in the SLA may quit the force and remain in their villages which the IDF will leave. Moreover, to protect the SLA forces from Lebanese reprisals, the IDF is planning on pulling those units out of the Sidon area, before it withdraws its own forces. The withdrawal of the SLA company from Sidon is imminent, *THE JERUSALEM POST* was told in Al-Nabatiyah earlier this week. Israel has no solution to protect the entire Christian population in the area which will be vacated, the sources said.

The sources said that after the February 18 withdrawal, there will be several crossing-points between the Sidon area and the IDF-controlled zone. One will be on the Al-Qasimiyah bridge north of Tyre, others will be further north, but the exact locations have not yet been decided.

Regarding the situation in the West Bank, the sources confirmed a rise in the number of attacks with firearms and petrol bombs. In November there were 23 attacks in the West Bank, and 23 more in December. These included three attacks with firearms and 14 with petrol bombs. In January there were 33 attacks, including four shootings and 23 petrol bombs. This does not include stone-throwing, the sources said.

In stating the situation is still under control, they noted there has been a general decline in the number of disturbances, such as stone-throwing and cutting telephone lines. Last November there were 342 such attacks, in December 228, and in January 182, they reported.

The sources said they have firm information to back their claim that PLO headquarters in Amman is sending directives to the West Bank. The growing political cooperation between Jordan

and the PLO has also led to an increase in PLO — mainly Fatah — operational activity. However, Amman is not replacing Beirut as a terrorist centre, the sources said.

They said they still regard Jordan as a responsible regime desiring a peaceful border, and they have been aware of intensive Jordanian efforts to prevent attacks on Israel from its territory.

The sources also said they do not see a clear link between Israel's decision to withdraw from Lebanon and the events in the West Bank. They acknowledged a massive propaganda campaign, mainly over Syrian and Lebanese radios calling West Bankers to follow the Lebanese example and force Israel out, but this has been going on for weeks and is not a new development.

Shamir To Visit Europe in February

TA080714 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Our political correspondent has learned that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is to go for a short visit to three European capitals at the end of the month to discuss the matter of Spain and Portugal joining the EEC. He will visit Paris, Bonn, and The Hague.

Deal on French Nuclear Plants Expected Soon

TA080654 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Israel expects to complete negotiations with France within a month on the purchase of a nuclear power station. Voice of Israel reporter Me'ir Einstein says the discussions are now centered on financing of the purchase. No decision has been taken yet on whether to buy one or two plants.

Envoy To Raise Issue of Egypt-PLO Ties

TA080653 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Israel has been receiving information about the strengthening of operational ties between the Egyptian authorities and some elements of the PLO. Sources here told the Voice of Israel's political affairs correspondent that they were concerned about the reports, and that the Israel ambassador in Cairo had been instructed to raise the issue with the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. Our correspondent adds that Egypt has never really cut its ties with the PLO, but recent reports speak of a strengthening of operational links.

Commercial Deficit Increases; Jerusalem Concerned

TA081021 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] There has been an increase in Israel's commercial deficit. This emerges from Central Bureau of Statistics data. Last month the deficit increased by 50 percent, compared with the average deficit over the previous 4 months. The increase in the deficit originates in an increase of 12.5 percent in imports and a decrease of 5.5 percent in exports.

Our economic affairs correspondent comments that imports increased in all sectors, particularly in consumer goods and hardware. This is the highest increase in imports compared with all of last year, apart from the weeks preceding the elections. Our correspondent notes that this data is arousing great concern in Jerusalem, because it indicates a considerable worsening in the balance of payments, after there had been an improvement over the course of last year.

Arab Figures Banned From Attending Memorial

TA081028 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] The Civilian Administration in Judaea and Samaria has banned people from the territories from attending a rally to mark the 40 days since the murder of Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimi. The memorial is scheduled to be held in Nazareth, with the attendance of hundreds of people from the territories and Israel. However, the Civilian Administration has informed most of the figures that they are banned from going to the memorial and steps will be taken to ensure this. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the ban does not apply to Fahd al-Qawasimi's relatives.

ALGERIA

Foreign Minister Receives SRV's Gen Giap

LD071929 Algiers APS in English 1335 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Algiers, 7-2-85 (APS) — Mr. Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Politburo member, foreign affairs minister, audienced today here General Vo Nguyen Giap, C.C. member of the Vietnamese Communist Party, deputy president of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The talk was centered on questions of international policy of common interest and on bilateral relations.

DFLP's Hawatimah Concludes Visit, Departs

LD071802 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] Secretary General, Nayif Hawatimah, left Algeria this morning at the end of a several days' visit during which he held talks with the Algerian officials. He was also received by the FLN secretary general and president of the republic, Chadli Bendjedid.

He was seen off at the Houari Boumedienne International Airport. Hawatimah made a statement in which he said that his visit falls within the framework of the historic, firm, principled relations between the Algerian and Palestinian revolutions.

He added that since the start of the Palestinian revolution, Algeria stood by the side of the Palestinian people supporting their right to return to their land, determine their own future, and set up their independent state.

Algeria stood firmly on the side of Palestinian unity, he affirmed.

LIBYA

Further on British Hostages' Release

LD071729 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1712 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Terry Waite, personal envoy of the Anglican Church, accompanied by the four Britons who were released in compliance with the resolutions of the basic people's congresses during their third ordinary session for 1985, have left Tripoli.

In a statement to a JANA correspondent at the airport prior to his departure with the four Britons, Terry Waite expressed his appreciation of this humane gesture by the basic people's congresses -- the release of the four Britons who were imprisoned in Libya on charges connected with security and the undermining of the economy.

He said that this is a victory for mercy and understanding. He added: We hope the spirit of understanding that has been built during the past months will continue to grow.

He said that the church understands the problem that took place in the past month and said: We look forward to the future.

Joint Solidarity Groups Hold Tripoli Meeting

LD071233 Tripoli JANA in English 0935 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 16, Feb 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Yesterday evening in Tripoli, a joint meeting was held between the Libyan Arab Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee (L.A.A.A.S.C.) and the delegation of the Egyptian Arab Solidarity Committee (E.A.S.C.).

A member of (L.A.A.A.S.C.) gave a speech at this meeting at the beginning of which he said: Today we receive you because we see in you vanguards and participants in the 23d of July Revolution and witnesses to its national liberation role, some of you who took part with the late leader Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir in preparing and carrying out of the revolution. Some of you have carried with him the burdens after the success of the revolution in its confrontation with imperialism, reaction and Zionism.

He added that the July revolution was the real backer of the Arab revolutions in Algeria, Democratic Yemen, Iraq and Syria. It was also the vanguard of the first Arab unity between Egypt and Syria and one of the founders of the Non-alignment Movement which confronted imperialism, the areas of influence and pacts in the Arab region, Africa, Asia and Latin America.

He added: The Great Al Fateh Revolution came out carrying the banner of Arab nationalism, Arab unity and confrontation of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, and to emphasize peoples' liberty and possession of authority, wealth and weapons. What is taking place today in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is the free direct democratic practice through the general people's congresses and people's committees.

He went on to say, "We would like to know: What is the role of the Egyptian people in destroying the policy of normalization and coexistence with the enemy and its recognition. What is the role of the progressive forces in Egypt in frustrating the treacherous Camp David accords and in moving Egypt away from the spheres of influence and imperialist bases."

The delegation of the Egyptian Solidarity Committee strongly praised the brave and resolute stands of Al Fateh Revolution in resisting all forms of conspiracies that American imperialism design against the Arab nation. They confirmed that the Egyptian people strongly reject and resist the Camp David treaties.

The program of the Afro-Asian solidarity committee includes: review of national struggle by the Arab masses for liberation and unity, study on the American military presence in the Arab homeland, its danger on the Arab nation's present and future and the Camp David accords, the conspiracies that followed it and the Reagan plan of conspiracy. It will also include cooperation within the Afro-Asian organization on bilateral levels as well as on the level of strengthening the struggle of the peoples in Africa and Asia.

Egypt Continues 'Conspiracies' Against Chad

LD081013 Tripoli JANA in English 0844 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Cairo, Jumada Awal 17, February 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The hireling Egyptian regime continues its conspiracies against the Chadian people, its unity, security and stability, instigated by its role as an instrument for the service of U.S. imperialism.

In the midst of these conspiracies a meeting was held yesterday between Butrus Ghali, state minister for foreign affairs, and Ismail Muhammad, information minister [as received] of the so-called Habre's government. Ghali reiterated the same reactionary imperialist dispositions aimed at causing instability in Chad.

MOROCCO

Foreign Minister Received Sierra Leone Counterpart

LD071749 Rabat MAP in English 1159 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Rabat, Feb 7. (MAP) — Dr Abdelouahed Belkziz, Moroccan minister of foreign affairs, Wednesday [6 February] received the visiting Sierra Leonean minister of foreign affairs, Dr Sheka Kanu. Talks centered on bilateral relations and African issues. Dr Kanu is to leave Morocco today after a six-day visit during which he was received by King Hassan II.

SUDAN

Foreign Minister, Delegation Return From Nairobi

JN081148 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1058 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Feb (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Hashim 'Uthman and his delegation returned here from Nairobi yesterday evening after delivering a message from President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri to Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi dealing with bilateral relations.

President Moi handed Hashim 'Uthman a similar message to the president. He also asked 'Uthman to convey his wishes of power and progress to Sudan. When he received the foreign minister yesterday, President Moi expressed his desire to bolster the developing relations between the two friendly countries.

It is worth noting that Hashim 'Uthman had handed a similar message from President Numayri to Ugandan President Milton Obote at the beginning of this week.

Eight Former 'Outlaws' Released From Prison

JN071902 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Feb (SUNA) — After making confessions and stressing the need to settle differences among the sons of the homeland through dialogue, eight prisoners who have been misled by the outlaws were released today. The security authorities had arrested them when they returned to the country to carry out sabotage operations. They also gave full information about the camps that exist in Ethiopia in (Bilfam) and (Mijalik), the training and those supervising the training, the arms, the foreign supply plans, and financing.

In their confessions, these prisoners also emphasized that Ethiopian and Libyan officials visit the outlaws' camps in order to meet with the outlaws' leaders and coordinate and draw up sabotage plans. They also said that the Ethiopian forces imposed strict security measures on (Mijalik) camp. They expressed their complete rejection of fighting among the homeland's sons, and their adherence to President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri's call for laying arms down and solving differences through democratic dialogue, removed from foreign ideologies. They also called on the outlaws to avoid conflict for the benefit of the homeland under the banners of peace.

The eight released persons from the Upper Nile and Bahr al-Ghazal regions are: James Wastino Karial, Malia Tiang, Simon Akoi Daynag, Shol Alol, Shol Pavit Daynag, Joseph Amrio John, Bill Layl Nawnag, and Jum'ah Majuk.

One of those released, Bill Layl Nawnag, who was a member of the Second and Third People's Assembly, said that the May revolution which President Numayri led was able, through dialogue, to end the problem of the south after more than 17 years of internecine strife among the people. He expressed his pleasure over President Numayri's appeal to the outlaws to lay down their arms and begin dialogue to solve differences.

In his confessions, Nawnag said that John Garang is carrying out orders from the Libyan and Ethiopian governments, affirming that the anti-Sudanese sides are financing the outlaws and that the Libyan and Ethiopian Governments are giving Garang funds and weapons with the aim of shaking the security and stability of the Sudanese people. He noted that all Sudanese people have declared their rejction of the communist theory and strategy.

He pointed out that nobody in southern Sudan will carry out orders issued by those who move under the communist banner, because they believe that communism has failed to realize progress for the people under its rule.

JANA Reports SPLA 'Statement' on Military Moves

LD081005 Tripoli JANA in English 0820 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Khartoum, Jumada Awal 17, February 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) yesterday morning took full control of (Ajico) region of Al Nasir center after a fierce battle with hireling Numayri's forces that lasted for two days.

SPLA units during this battle have wrecked completely the camp of the forces of hireling Numayri in the region killing 94 government soldiers while 11 fighters have [as received] martyred and another 11 were wounded from SPLA. An SPLA statement confirmed that during this battle it managed to win 9 Magirus vehicles and two troop carriers which were sent to support the hireling forces in (Ajico). SPLA's statement points out that the battle is still raging inside the (Ajico) jungles.

SPLA Radio reported that the SPLA forces' attacks on Nilwal and Akobo areas are still carried out.

The radio explained that units of SPLA have attacked Akobo twice on 6 February. The first was under the command of 1st Lieutenant Shol Aller and the second was under the command of 1st Lieutenant Wital Abul Atoi the SPLA's paratroopers forces commander.

The radio also reported that units of SPLA within Righto region under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Markderlio set a successful ambush to the forces of hireling 5 miles from Rumbek. The radio also confirmed that units of SPLA took control of a military convoy which belongs to the forces of hireling Numayri consisting of 6 vehicles which was on its way to (Wulu) from Rumbek. Units from SPLA was able to kill 52 soldiers of the hireling's forces while one of SPLA fighters was martyred and 3 others were injured.

Also the radio confirmed that the car of the Rumbek garrison commander of the forces of hireling Numayri has exploded on passing over a mine that was planted by the units of SPLA in the area between (Myolo) and Rumbek killing one person and injuring 3 others.

SPLA Radio Reports 52 Government Troops Killed

EA071819 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Fifty-two government soldiers were killed and many others wounded in an ambush by the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] forces 5 miles from Abiriyo station a few miles from Rumbek the capital of Lake Province on 3 Feburary 1985.

The government troops, who were moving in 12 vehicles, were on their way to Rumbek town from Wau, the capital of Bahr al-Ghazal administrative area. The first six enemy trucks were captured without resistance by the SPLA Rhino Battalion, which is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel (P.F.C.) Martin Makur Aleo. When the second six trucks arrived to rescue the first six, a battle ensued, resulting in the death of 52 enemy troops.

It is worth mentioning that the ambush was masterminded and carried out by Lt Paul Aguto, Lt Ben Kuot, Lt Zacharia Agutom, and Lt Samuel Reick. Three SPLA heroes were wounded in the engagement.

SPLA Spokesman Claims Capture of Jokau Garrison

EA071827 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] We have received the following from the SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army-Sudanese Peoples Liberation Movement] spokesman about the latest developments in the war.

The SPLA forces captured yesterday, 6th February 1985, Jokau garrison in eastern Upper Nile administrative area, following 2 days of heavy fighting and complete annihilation of the enemy troops. The SPLA forces entered Jokau garrison, where they found 34 bodies of the enemy soldiers in the compound of the government barracks. In the fighting, the SPLA lost 11 heroes killed in action and 18 wounded.

After the capture of the garrison, the enemy sent reinforcements consisting of nine trucks and two APC's, but were attacked and prevented from entering Jokau by the SPLA. Four trucks have already been destroyed. Meanwhile, the SPLA forces are chasing the enemy troops in the forests around Jokau.

In a similar development, coordinated attacks by the SPLA on Akobo and Malwal enemy garrisons continues. Malwal was attacked at the same time 2 days ago as Jokau. Two attacks were made on Akobo yesterday. The first was led by Lieutenant Chuol Alier and the second by First Lieutenant Daliel Ayual Makoi.

Opposition Inaugurates New Radio SPLA 7 Feb

EA071956 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1330 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Martin Magier Gai [an ex-minister of legal affairs], member of the Executive Committee of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement has addressed the Sudanese people, through the Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army [SPLA] radio, on the occasion of the inauguration of the new SPLA radio.

Martin Magier Gai expressed gratification at the great revolutionary achievements of the SPLM within a short period under the leadership of Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, commander in chief of the SPLA and chairman of the SPLM Executive Committee.

It is worth mentioning that the new SPLA radio began its transmission the day before yesterday on a short wave band of 16 meters from 1800 to 1900, Sudan local time. It will continue to broadcast its programs on the same waveband and at the same time.

TUNISIA

Prime Minister on Joint Projects, Freedom of Press

LD071257 Kuwait KUNA in English 1003 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Tunis, Feb 7 (KUNA) — Tunisian Premier Mohamed Mzali said here Thursday that within a few weeks, a giant joint investment Tunisian-Kuwait-Turkish project will be launched.

In an exclusive interview with KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY (KUNA), the Tunisian premier, who is also holding the interior portfolio, disclosed that at a meeting with Turkish Premier Turgut Ozal in Switzerland last Saturday he informed him that all studies relating to that joint project have been finalized and "the birth certificate of that project will be soon issued which would be an embodiment of South-South and inter-Islamic cooperation."

Speaking about his country's relations with Kuwait and the rest of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states, Mzali said those

ties are excellent and recalled that three years ago development banks have been established jointly between Tunisia on the one hand and Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and United Arab Emirates and Algeria on the other.

He stressed that those joint projects have proved to be successful and disclosed that at present there are agricultural, touristic and industrial joint projects on the ground, adding that a few months ago joint Kuwaiti-Tunisian investment activities in China have begun, but gave no details on those activities.

Answering a question whether he is optimistic that the U.S. President Ronald Reagan, in his second four-year term, will help reach a settlement for the Middle East crisis Mzali said "this is what I hope and what I expect", and referred to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia scheduled visit to Washington within a few days and the following visits to the U.S. by King Husayn of Jordan, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Italian Premier Bettino Craxi.

Mzali said those contacts will increase Reagan's sense of the importance of Middle East problems, adding "I hope he will give it (the Middle East crisis) the attention it deserves." Mzali has visited Washington February 1982 and met with President Reagan and had talks that included the Middle East crisis.

Asked on the success of the multi-party system in Tunisia, Mzali said this policy has proven to be successful, citing that at present there are four parties, including the ruling Socialist Constitutional Party, operating in the country. Mzali did not rule out the possibility of licensing the Tunisian Islamic Movement to operate after a new law relating to the parties is issued.

Answering a question on the government's relations with the Tunisian General Labor Union, Mzali lauded the secretary general of that union Habib Ashour and described him as "honorable, nationalist and old struggler against imperialism and a friend who can be dealt with honorably."

Replying to a question on a recent speech he made when the parliament was discussing the budget, Mzali said he is not with socialism as "prefabricated or inflexible ideology." He added, "we are with justice and with the distribution of wealth fairly, and we have to come out with a mixture of socialism and liberalism because what is most important is to create and develop the wealth through production and improving productivity."

He stressed however, that liberalism does not mean leaving things loose and allowing those who are more cunning or witty to reap the fruits of the laborers, adding that the government will remain "the protector and the guarantor." He added that the initiative should be left for the individuals or the companies to compete for the success of projects so as the eventual fair taxes on those projects would be the main source of state revenues.

On the recent report that the Tunisian premier was "unpleased" with the suspension of publication of a number of opposition newspapers by the prosecutor general, he said "the freedom of press is just like the freedom of individuals, should be restricted by law." He further said that if any Tunisian publication reported incorrect news, whether intentionally or unitentionally, it should not stay away from the authority of the law.

Libyan Official Concludes Visit, Departs

LD071903 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the leadership of the Libyan Al Fateh Revolution, left Tunis this afternoon after several days visit to Tunisia which he described as successful, especially as it enabled him to meet the Supreme Combatant, President Habib Bourguiba, as well as the prime minister and the minister of foreign affairs, and to study the realities of bilateral relations and the future of the Great Arab Maghreb.

Before leaving the Tunis airport he expressed his satisfaction with the course of relations between the two countries.

ETHIOPIA

Foreign Minister Meets With Kenyan Counterpart

EA072138 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Excerpt] The foreign ministers of revolutionary Ethiopia and the Republic of Kenya held talks today on further improving the good neighborly and friendly relations between their countries, and on issues concerning the continent and its regions.

At the talks held in Addis Ababa, Comrade Goshu Wolde, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee member and foreign minister, and Mr Elijah Mwangale, the Kenyan foreign minister, respectively stated that the friendship between the two neighboring countries was in a favorable state.

In addition to exchanging views on issues of concern to Africa and its regions in particular, they held exhaustive talks on the current drought problems. Comrade Goshu Wolde briefed the Kenyan foreign minister on the drought problems. Comrade Goshu Wolde briefed the Kenyan foreign minister on the drought disaster in Ethiopia and on the ongoing efforts to contain the tragedy.

PLO Statement Denies Involvement in Sudan Meeting

LD071247 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] The Palestine Liberation Organization, PLO, denied any involvement whatsoever, direct or indirect, in the recent anti-Ethiopian conspiracy held in Khartoum. The statement from the organization's office in Addis Ababa today stated that it is common knowledge that a conspiracy was carried out at the Khartoum Grand Hotel to destabilize revolutionary Ethiopia and that terrorists and countries who are opposed to the Ethiopian national dignity, territorial integrity, and revolution have taken part in this conspiracy.

The statement further stated that we would like to stress to the Ethiopian Workers Party, government, and people that the report by the SUDANESE NEWS AGENCY that said that the PLO has participated in the conspiracy was false.

In its statement, the office stated that the PLO honors and supports Ethiopia's national dignity and territorial integrity, but the SUDANESE NEWS AGENCY report linking the PLO with anti-Ethiopian groups is aimed at creating division and suspicion between the peoples and revolutions of Palestine and Ethiopia.

The statement added that the PLO reaffirms its strong support for the preservation of Ethiopian national dignity, territorial integrity, and its revolution, and said that the organization strongly condemns the activities being carried out in the Eritrea region by anti-Ethiopia and anti-unity groups, together with their godfathers.

KENYA

President Moi Meets With Sudanese Foreign Minister

JN171511 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1442 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Nairobi, 7 Feb (SUNA) — Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi has stressed his eagerness to continue the existing good relations between Sudan and Kenya. This came when he received Foreign Minister Hashim 'Uthman, President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri's special envoy. 'Uthman delivered a message to the Kenyan president from President Numayri on bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest. President Moi delivered a similar message to Hashim 'Uthman in reply to President Numayri's message.

The foreign minister explained to SUNA that the Sudanese delegation and its Kenya counterparts will hold further discussions and consultations on issues of common interest. The Sudanese delegation held talks this morning with the Kenyan officials. The Sudanese delegation included 'Uthman al-Sayyid, minister of state at the presidential office. The Kenyan delegation included Philip Leakey, assistant foreign minister, and Bethuel Kiplagat, Kenyan Foreign Ministry permanent secretary.

SOMALIA

Siad Barre on Foreign Policy, Internal Issues

EA071531 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] The secretary general of the SRSP and president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, yesterday afternoon officially opened the third session of the SRSP's Central Committee, which will go on for 2 days at the People's Hall in Mogadishu. The session, attended by all Central Committee members, was addressed by Challe Siad, who spoke at length about the country's policy, economic situation, the economic review program, production, defense and security, social affairs, the refugee situation, and Somalia's relations with foreign countries.

Challe Mohamed Siad Barre outlined Somalia's foreign policy as one based on the policy of mutual respect, noninterference in other countries internal affairs, and giving full respect to the principle of peaceful coexistence and the right of peoples and governments to freedom and total independence. We also trust that diplomatic, trade, commercial, and cultural relations play a major role in cementing cooperation, understanding, and creating equal and mutual relations, said Challe Siad.

Turning to the world conflicts, the arms buildup, and the nuclear arms race, the secretary stated that this political line, which is pursued not just by superpowers, has created an atmosphere of fear and mistrust. Thus, it is imperative for the East and the West to hold talks, since the superpowers have a special responsibility for the maintenance of world peace.

On the SDR's relations with her neighbors, the secretary general of the SRSP, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, said Somalia's relations with Djibouti were based on fraternity and good-neighborliness and were getting stronger day by day, while Somalia's relations with the Republic of Kenya had flourished since 1981. He said Somalia was continuing to pursue this policy of good-neighborliness, peaceful coexistence, and mutual cooperation.

Challe Siad added that although Abyssinia's intransigent policies are detrimental to peace in the Horn of Africa and the cooperation of peoples in the region, Somalia believes that the prevailing situation in the area can be resolved through dialogue and understanding, providing that peoples under Abyssinian rule are allowed to determine their own destinies.

However, Somalia has clearly indicated to the Abyssinians and to the world at large its position regarding peace. It has called on Abyssinia to withdraw from Somalian territories occupied in 1982 and to grant self-determination to the people of western Somalia. However, Abyssinia instead has chosen to intensify the conflict by its aggression against Somalia and the perpetration of more oppression on the people it colonizes, said Challe Mohamed Siad Barre.

On the issue of refugees in Somalia, Challe Siad said although this was worrying Somalia, it will not, however, divert it from continuing to grant humanitarian assistance to those people who have been uprooted from their lands.

He called on the world to realize the problem and adopt the role expected of it to protect them [refugees] and consider their future. The secretary said that it was surprising to note that some people maintained that the refugees should be repatriated while colonialism and oppression still prevailed in their lands. He said this was tantamount to indirect support for colonialism and overlooking the human rights policy.

On Somali relations with the rest of the world, the secretary general of the SRSP pointed out that Somalia maintained good diplomatic relations and cooperation with most of the countries of the world. He emphasized Somalia's close ties with Arab peoples and said that it was based on cooperation and pan Arabism, and that Somalia spared no efforts to strengthen Arab unity and solve minor misunderstandings so that Arabs could become an economic, military and political force.

On Somali relations with the West, which are good, Challe Siad said these good relations thrive due to continued diplomatic efforts between the two sides, especially with the EEC. He also put special emphasis on and hailed the good and strong relations between Somalia and United States, despite some shortcomings. Somalia, for its part, strives to strengthen and improve these relations.

Turning to Somalia's relations with Britain, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre said Somalia did all it could to maintain good relations with the British Government and to this end it has received various delegations at every level.

We believed that Britain could take part in finding solutions to the problems in the Horn of Africa, but instead the media and the BBC became tools for waging wars against Somalia's independence and interest.

It is bewildering to note that the BBC even reached the point of holding interviews with terrorists who hijacked the Somali airliner and gave them prominence and special respect, although the BBC is described as being neutral.

Since the Foreign and Commonwealth Office give the BBC the budget needed to run it, we feel it is right for the British Government to examine its role, which is (?contrary) to Somalia's rights, independence, and sovereignty. We also believe that understanding and mutual respect is better than misunderstandings between peoples.

The SRSP secretary general, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, declared that Somalia was ready to improve its relations with the Soviet Union, if it was ready. He added that there was no conflict of interest between Somalia and the Soviet Union, and said Somalia enjoyed good relations with most of the East European countries, while it had friendly cooperation with some.

On the OAU's objectives, the secretary general of the SRSP, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, said that African leaders were involved in big tasks, although there were many setbacks facing the organization at present which were not free from foreign interests. The efforts to build and develop this continent, however, were positive. Challe Siad cited the Lagos conference of 1980, which called for the establishment of an African economic market by the year 2000. The fulfillment of these aspirations has led to the formation of the preferential trade area.

On the country's economic situation, Challe Siad went into details about the revolution's development efforts, saying four economic plans were implemented in response to the country's [word indistinct] needs, to improve the economy, increase production, and achieve rural and urban development. The SRSP secretary general said since July 1981, the Somali Government has been involved in programs reorganizing the economy and finances to overcome problems that the country faced before 1979 and 1980. Some of these problems were unique to Somalia, and some of them were shared with the rest of the world.

In order to overcome these economic problems, the governent embarked on a program to find solutions with the aid of international agencies such the IMF and the World Bank. A decision was reached to review the value of the Somali shilling in line with foreign currencies. A new program of [words indistinct] was also executed.

On the new economic policy and promoting production, Challe Siad stated that the government was going to give full backing to anyone interested in farming or exploiting sea resources. Equipment and funds would be given for any of these projects. This would later make the person self-sufficient. He also stated that the producer could independently sell his produce in the country or export it in line with established rules.

Such a policy, he said, would give confidence to anyone who wants to invest in Somalia, and we welcome businessmen from friendly countries. The government also promises to protect their interests and give them full independence to use their resources. The government also encourages joint ventures between Somali industrialists and foreign investors.

On social affairs, Challe Siad said that in the fields of economic development, education, health, law and order, sports, and the maintenance of peace and security, the revolution wanted to bring about progress by providing education and building an awareness in the Somali people so they understand the importance of unity and the futility of tribalism.

On Somalia's defense and security, the SRSP secretary general said that the Abyssinian colonialist was at present engaged in a military campaign to invade Somalia, as was clear from the massing of troops at the border, the massive land and air armament, the mobilization of its army, and the latest attacks on the country. The nation's defense is a sacred and traditional responsibility for any citizen; therefore, the Somali people and their armed forces were ready to defend their country and safeguard their sovereignty.

I, on behalf of the people and government, wish to praise the Armed Forces for their courageous role in defending the country. I also call upon them to continue their vigilance and be alert to any conspiracy against their nation and, at the same time, be prepared to execute any task which is in the interest of the people and their country.

Yesterday's third party session, which closed at 1930, named four committees to examine the agenda on economic, political, defense, and social issues. The members made proposals on the affairs of the country.

The session will resume deliberations at 1630 this afternoon.

TANZANIA

French Delegation Led by Nucci Arrives for Talks

EA071216 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0700 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam — French Minister of Cooperation and Development [title as heard] Christian Nucci, arrived today on a 2-day visit to our country. Nucci was met at Dar es Salaam International airport by Finance Minister Cleopa Msuya and officials of the French Embassy in Dar es Salaam.

Nucci, who leads an eight-man delegation, will hold talks with the minister of finance, Ndugu Msuya, and other government leaders.

CHAD

Radio Bardai Examines U.S., French Policy

AB071015 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Has silent diplomacy actively resumed its role as far as the Chadian conflict is concerned? Apart from the spectacular stir organized in New York by the antinational group of Ndjamena with the blessing of American imperialism, everything is proceeding as if a new phase of intense diplomatic deals and even underground maneuvers has begun. It is against this background that the impromptu visit of Roland Dumas to Washington is taking place. Although the United States and France, two Western powers, have the right to consult one another on matters affecting their bilateral relations or their international policies, the head of French diplomacy and his American interlocutors have certainly examined the Chadian conflict. On this issue, observers are asking several questions. At a time when people are talking about the barely concealed military engagement of the United States in the Chadian civil war, [words indistinct].

In fact, everything goes to show that the French Socialist government, which has on many occasions stated that it is opposed to the entry of the two superpowers into the Chadian conflict, has allowed itself to be supplanted by the United States. It is known that the American Government has been putting pressure on the French authorities (?and that) opportunity makes the thief.

Concerning the situation in Chad, will the United States and France be able to reach an agreement? If one looks closely at the African policies of both countries, one is struck by certain contradictions. Paris, as everyone knows, has concluded a military disengagement agreement with Tripoli. The Americans did not like this Franco-Libyan decision. The American Administration — which does not hide its hatred for the revolutionary authorities in Libya — refuses to accept the political arrangements between the two countries. Several recent events indicate that the United States is playing the role of troublemaker in the Chadian situation born of the Franco-Libyan disengagement agreement. In fact, Washington did not hesitate to use its [words indistinct] with the obvious aim of breaking up the new Franco-Libyan relations. Although satellites cannot find anything at a distance of hundreds of kilometers from the planet as far as military data of the Chadian conflict is concerned, Washington all the same has used them solely to spoil the game.

In the face of France's refusal to allow itself to be implicated in America's strategy in Africa, especially its (?machinations) in Chad, American imperialism deemed it necesarry to come to terms with the new French policy. This being so, and in the light of Roland Dumas' visit to the United States, one wonders how two apparently contradictory policies can be reconciled. Will Paris finally make sacrifices or will Washington agree to withdraw its claws for [words indistinct] reasons? There seems to be too much speculation about the French-American talks, but we cannot help establishing some relations between certain things happening at the same time, to wit, the extension of the stay of the traitor Lassou Gouara in the United States. Will France — which according to some diplomatic sources is not involved in the New York show — express its surprise over the American and FAN initiative? This is one of many questions.

But one thing is clear to everyone: Relations between France and the United States need to be clarified since their diplomacies do not seem to be on the same wavelength. Observers, however, are reluctant to conclude from all of this that there is going to be a confrontation between the Americans and French.

CONGO

Communique on Joint Commission Meeting With Gabon

AB072120 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Communique following the deliberations of the fifth grand Congolese-Gabonese joint commission meeting in Brazzaville from 4-7 February; issued in Brazzaville on 7 February]

[Text] The deliberations of the grand joint commission centered on the following topics:

1. Economic, cultural, and technical issues; commercial cooperation; mining; revision of the draft protocol on fishing; implementation of the interuniversity agreement; sports; posts and telecommunications; preservation of national archives; and cooperation in the field of radio and television networks.

2 General issues; border issues; cooperation in the field of legal issues; payment of retirement dues; cooperation in the field of labor and employment; social security; health; law; and others.

During the opening ceremony, important speeches were made in which the leaders of the two delegations praised the favorable evolution in bilateral relations existing between Congo and Gabon and expressed the desire to further strengthen these relations so that they conform to the aspirations of their peoples. Furthermore, the two ministers laid special emphasis on the attainment of self-sufficiency in food production in Africa, especially in their respective countries, by the year 2000. In this regard, the leaders of the delegations agreed on making the grand joint commission session undertake realistic and concrete commitments within specific deadlines for the strengthening of the bonds of friendship and fraternity existing between the two countries. Examining the situation prevailing in Africa, they expressed their deep concern for the major problems threatening the continent.

The deliberations took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, fraternity, and mutual understanding.

During his stay in the Congo, the leader of the Gabonese delegation was received by Comrade Dennis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, head of state and of government, to whom he delivered a message from his counterpart, friend, and brother, His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, the president of the Republic of Gabon. In addition, he visted important industrial locations in

the capital, such as the synthetic textile factory, the textiles design company of the People's Republic of Congo, and the [name indistinct] company in the Plateau region.

The Gabonese delegation leaves our country tomorrow morning for Libreville.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Toast at Dinner for Angolan President

AB071400 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0750 GMT 7 Feb 85

["Full text" of toast delivered by President Mobutu Sese Seko at the official dinner in honor of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Mr President and dear Brother, all the militants of our national party, the MPR, are vey pleased with your present visit to our country. This visit reminds us of the historic moments the Zairian and Angolan peoples experienced 7 years ago when the late President Agostinho Neto visited the hospitable land of Zaire for the first time. And, in the name of the entire Zairian people and in my own name, it is a real pleasure for me to reiterate to you as well as to the honorable delegation accompanying you our warm wishes of welcome.

Mr President, ministers, ambassadors and heads of diplomatic missions, ladies and gentlemen, and citizens: Angola and Zaire are two neighboring countries that are united by century-old ties of a common history and of consanguinity. The 2,600 km border which geography has condemned us to share must be considered by our two peoples as a factor of union and not as a line of demarcation. [passage indistinct]

Mr President, this truth does not please everyone. Certain people would go to any length so that we might be continuously opposed to each other and in order to always create an atmosphere of tension and suspicion between our states and peoples and intoxicate public opinion and misinform it concerning the real nature of our relations of neighborliness. If we do not beware of listening to the nightingales of subversion [les rossignols de la subversion], we will run the risk of signing ourselves the order sentencing our peoples.

I think that in view of the challenge posed to them by the real problems of development, neither Zaire nor Angola has the time to delight in enterprises of intoxication. The territory of one will never serve as a bastion for the destabilization of the other. Even the deplorable events of 1977 and 1978 which had, for a time, darkened the sky of our relations, failed to overcome the determination of our respective states and peoples to always work in favor of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation. And we did this work perfectly well.

The Great Joint Commission created in October 1978 has to its credit about 10 agreements signed between our two countries covering a significant number of economic, technical, and sociocultural activities. On the occasion of your present visit to Zaire, I strongly hope to see our cooperation scoring new marks, especially in the fields of transportation, maritime fishery, and trade. And we are particularly happy that the fourth session of the Zairian-Angolan Great Joint Commission held in Kinshasa from 29 January to 1 February 1985 successfully resulted in agreements relating to border exchanges and cooperation in the field of customs and the conservation of common natural resources, and to cooperation in the medical and sanitary field. [passage indistinct]

Mr President, your visit to Zaire is taking place at an extremely difficult moment in the history of mankind. If the world economy is experiencing imbalances of unprecedented magnitude and if the Third World countries are wallowing in extremely alarming (?poverty), the international political situation is not brighter.

I will mention only southern Africa, where there are continued challenges against universal justice and conscience. South Africa's illegal presence in Namibia, despite the Security Council's resolutions, and the shameful practice of apartheid constitute challenges thrown to the world only 15 years before the end of the 20th century. We appreciate the efforts being made by (?various) countries in order to help our Namibian brothers and sisters to recover their national dignity. My country recognizes the immense sacrifices being made every day by the brotherly people of Angola, who are victims of repeated invasions and attacks in the southern part of their territory precisely because they want to remain solidaristic with the Namibian people at all costs. Angola should not assume alone the heavy sacrifices demanded by the defense of this just cause.

The situation I have just recalled as far as southern Africa is concerned unfortunately brings to mind other tragedies being experienced by (?certain peoples) because of the great powers who always want to test their strength against each other through the intermediary of other states. This is the case with the Chadian tragedy and the conflict in Western Sahara and the Horn of Africa. Africans should urgently become aware of the nasty role that other powers tend to make them play. It is only in this condition that we will experience a new era, that of the true [word indistinct] independence of our states. It is in this condition that we will learn to respect our dignity and our authenticity as Africans and negroes. Yes, Mr President, we are negroes; we must only be proud to be so, but must also be proud to proclaim and fully assume our condition. [passage indistinct]

It was not simply because of a desire for originality and still less a desire to create division that I had launched the idea for the creation of a forum for the black African countries for the defense, exaltation, and promotion of their own culture, personality, and identity. Concerning this point, Mr President, if we are not well understood today by our contemporaries, the history of the coming generations, with an implacable force, and our youth, who are observing us, will prove us right. For, this is first of all a question of dignity. Zaire, which practices a diplomacy of frankness and which has always had the courage of its convictions, will continue to work for the total recovery of the dignity of the African peoples [words indistinct].

Ministers, ambassadors and heads of diplomatic missions, ladies and gentlemen, and citizens: I invite you to raise your glasses and to pour — in accordance with our authenticity — some drops of your drink into the ash tray in front of you and to drink a toast

to the honor, happiness, and health of His Excellency President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of the People's Republic of Angola, as well as to the honorable delegation accompanying him, in the hope that this visit will mark a new stage in the consolidation of the bonds of friendship, brotherhood, and cooperation between our two countries in the interest of our respective peoples. Long live Angola! Long live Zaire! Long live African unity! I thank you.

Mobutu Receives Habre Message on Chadian Situation
AB081255 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1220 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Feb (AZAP) — New African initiatives are being envisaged for holding in Brazzaville a second roundtable conference on national reconciliation in Chad, Ali Salim, President Hissein Habre's special adviser, said following the audience granted him by Marshal Mobutu at Mont Ngaliema on Friday.

The Chadian head of state's envoy was bearer of a message in which his president informed his Zairian counterpart about the situation prevailing in Chad. Mr Salim told the press that the situation is characterized by a return to calm in the southern part of the country, while the north remains under the occupation of Libya, which is strengthening its military positions.

Hissein Habre was anxious to express his concern to Marshal Mobutu in the face of the persistence of the Libyan aggression against Chad.

Briefs

New Envoy to Belgium — Mrs Ekita Liyonda, the former Zairian secretary of state for women's and social affairs, has just been appointed as the new Zairian ambassador to the Kingdom of Belgium, it was officially disclosed last night in Kinshasa. She replaces Mr Tshibwabwa at this post. [Excerpts] [*Kinshasa AZAP/PANA in French 7 Feb 85 AB*]

BENIN

'Final Communique' on Joint Commission With Ghana

AB072230 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The sixth session of the Benin-Ghana joint high commission meeting ended today at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. A trade agreement, a program of activities in the field of youth and sports, and a draft cultural agreement were signed at the end of this sixth session. The closing ceremony was jointly chaired by the ministers of foreign affairs of both countries, Frederic Affo of Benin and Dr Obed Asamoah of Ghana. Here is the final communique issued at the end of the meeting, read by Comrade Edmond Tapko Tozo:

[Begin recording] Within the framework of the good relations of friendship, cooperation, and revolutionary solidarity existing between the Republic of Ghana and the People's Republic of Benin, the sixth session of the Benin-Ghana joint high commission of cooperation was held in Cotonou from 5 to 7 February 1985. The Ghanaian delegation was led by Dr Obed Asamoah, secretary for foreign affairs of the Republic of Ghana and secretary of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] in charge of external relations. The Beninese delegation was led by Comrade Frederic Affo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of Benin.

Opening the meeting on 5 February 1985, the two delegation leaders recalled the historic ties marked by friendship and brotherliness existing between the Ghanaian and Beninese peoples. They stressed the political will and determination of their two heads of state and the central authorities of both countries to strengthen and consolidate their two sister revolutions, which are aimed at the improvement of the living conditions of the hardworking masses.

After the opening ceremony, the two delegation leaders encouraged the experts to achieve concrete results in order to revive cooperative relations between the two countries. The meeting of experts, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding, decided to take action in order to stimulate the Ghanaian and Beninese people. To this end, a program of meetings was drawn up in order to examine the various possibilities for the total and consistent implementation of scheduled projects in the fields of agriculture, industry, health, education, tourism, transportation, communications, youth, and sports.

During his visit, Dr Obed Asamoah, the Ghanaian secretary for foreign affairs, was received by the head of state of the People's Republic of Benin, His Excellency President Matthieu Kerekou, to whom he delivered a message of friendship and solidarity from his brother and friend, His Excellency Jerry Rawlings, chairman of the PNDC and head of state of the Republic of Ghana. He also visited the minister of finance and economy and the minister of commerce, crafts, and tourism and visited the lake and tourist village of Ganvie.

The two heads of the delegations held talks during which they examined current African problems. On bilateral issues, they exchanged views on the arrangements to be made and measures to be taken to implement the political will of the leaders of the Beninese and Ghanaian revolutions in order to develop and strengthen their cooperative relations in all fields. They signed a trade agreement, a program of activities in the field of youth and sports, and a draft cultural agreement. [end recording]

BURKINA

Sankara Speaks to Students on 'Imperialist' Radios

AB071035 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Students of secondary and professional training schools in Ouagadougou today organized a massive support march at the United Nations Square to demonstrate their support for the policies of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR]. Thus, the students have demonstrated that neither are they being manipulated nor are they manipulators. They have strongly denied allegations by reactionary forces who have done everything possible to sow confusion in the mind of the public.

The highest authorities of the state attended the rally this morning. The chairman of the CNR and head of state of the Faso was there at the behest of the students. Also present were the minister of state delegate to the presidency in charge of justice, the national secretary general of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, as well as the minister of national education and higher education. Five addresses were made during the rally.

Here is an excerpt of the address by Captain Thomas Sankara, who was summoned to the rally by the students. Listen to him as he explains the significance of his presence:

[Begin Sankara recording] Comrade militants, I am convinced that your happiness this morning does not only mean that you happy because you are staying away from classes for the day. [shouts of no!] I am convinced that this morning you have decided to reply, in the place of the CNR, to the imperialist radio stations that have announced with so much clamor that students, in particular grammar school students in Ouagadougou, have decided to boycott the CNR. [applause] I have come here as you have summoned me, because henceforth everyone must know that in Burkina Faso the people are sovereign and they can summon anybody. We are relieved because it is no longer our duty to reply to these imperialist radio stations. It is your duty to demonstrate to them that we are sovereign, that when students stand up in Ouagadougou... [shouts of "imperialism trembles"] Well, the CNR need not tremble when students stand up. [applause] Only the enemies of the revolution should tremble when students stand up. [end recording]

GHANA

Health Minister Receives Libyan Medical Team

AB071858 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] An eight-member team of medical doctors and paramedical personnel of the Islamic Caravan of Libya, now on a 3-week visit to Ghana, have paid a courtesy call on the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] secretary for health, Mr E.G. Tanoh, in Accra. The team, led by Mr (Muhammad Sharwi), is made up of four medical doctors, one medical student and administrator, and two pharmacists. It will visit hospitals in Accra and other towns and will also assist in the care of persons in various health centers and clinics.

A statement issued by the Ministry of Health says the caravan, which is sponsored by the Islamic Health Society, has brought with it a large assortment of drugs for the free treatment of patients. The statement denied that the team is in the country to treat tropical diseases like cholera and yellow fever.

MALI

Political Secretary Receives CPSU Delegation

AB072100 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] The political secretary of the Central Executive Bureau [BEC] received the visiting CPSU delegation this morning at the Maison du Peuple. In his welcoming speech, Djibril Diallo thanked the members of the Soviet delegation on behalf of the secretary general of the party for their visit to our country. He also stressed the quality of the cooperation between our two parties and governments. The results of this cooperation are evident since they include socioeconomic achievements and the training of numerous cadres in the USSR, who are presently working in all sectors. The BEC political secretary seized the opportunity to call on the CPSU to support the Democratic Union of Malian People's [UDPM] party school and to help in circulating the party's directives, especially in its attempts to create village cooperatives.

In the political sphere, Djibril Diallo called for the strengthening of the friendly ties between our two brotherly parties. The BEC political secretary and minister of state in charge of industrial development and tourism spoke extensively on problems facing our country in its past development efforts and on our desire as an underdeveloped country to industrialize ourselves. Added to the effects of the world economic crisis is the drought, which has considerably reduced agricultural production. Though Mali intends to depend on its own development efforts, the country calls on its true friends to help it, through international aid, to meet the challenge of underdevelopment. This is the objective of the party and the government, the BEC political secretary said.

So Mali calls on and counts on the great Soviet people with their high ideals to help it fight against drought and achieve self-sufficiency in food production through the control of the water supply. In this regard, he spoke of the need to equip rural areas with farming equipment to increase production. Help us to obtain food aid, Djibril Diallo told the Soviet delegation.

After expressing his satisfaction with the USSR's support to Mali in the working of its mines, the minister of state in charge of industrial development and tourism hoped that work on the metal smeltery at Dalana would be completed to enable it to melt gold before the end of the year. In this regard, the roofing and siding of the treatment factory is urgent as well as the building of the Selingue-Kalana electrical line, which will lead to a reduction in the cost of metal production. He also said that the national company for prospecting and exploitation of Malian mining resources could produce more efficiently if it received support.

The path of cooperation between the USSR and Mali is an honest game of positive action that must be pursued for the consolidation of our sovereignty, Djibril Diallo concluded.

The Soviet delegation expressed satisfaction with the frank atmosphere in which their talks with the political authorities were being held. Our visit here has enabled us to see the great determination of the Malian people to conquer nature's adversities, to meet the challenge of the world crisis, and to consolidate their happiness within the UDPM, the leader of the Soviet delegation, Anatoliy Berezin, said.

NIGERIA

Lagos: Conspiracy Against Naira To Undermine Economy

AB071345 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is internationally recognized that the economic buoyancy of a country is to a large extent determined by the strength of its currency in the world market. That is why today the rise and fall of the currencies of economically strong nations determine the pace of the international business activites. That is also why the American dollar, the British sterling, the French franc, and the Japanese yen wield tremendous influence in the world market. They serve as the main determinant of the prices of goods such as crude oil, gold, diamonds, and even cocoa.

The Nigerian currency, the naira, is not among these international institutionalized currencies; yet it attracts great attention of its own, not only in the West African subregion, where it now serves virtually as a main medium of trading, but also in Europe and in the United States. It is no wonder then that trafficking in the naira in the recent past has become a luxurious business for some never-do-well foreigners and unpatriotic Nigerians. As a matter of fact, this illegal use of the naira, coupled with the forging of the currency, was one of the major causes of our present economic woes. For, the forging of the naira contributed

largely to the excessive circulation of money in Nigeria, particularly between 1979 and 1983, and therefore lent to the weakness of the naira. Consequently, by the beginning of last year, there was as much as 6 billion naira in circulation in Nigeria. Only God knows the amount of the currency in circulation in neighboring countries and beyond.

The effects of this dangerous trend on the purchasing power of Nigerians were incalculable. (?Since this government) cannot remain complaisant in the face of such a rape on the country's economy, the military administration moved decisively but discreetly to ameliorate the situation.

Toward the end of April last year, the government suddenly announced the change in the color of the naira and gave Nigerians less than 2 weeks to exchange their old notes for new ones. The populace were stunned, the measure was very biting, yet it was received with grugding understanding. Opinion was unanimous that the value of the naira was declining and something had to be done quickly, so they had to put up with the hardship.

In the end the operation was successful. The situation was controlled, and Nigerians breathed a sigh of relief. However, the devil-minded forgers were soon at work. Within a short time, counterfeited versions of the new notes appeared in the market within and outside. New laws with stricter penalties on currency counterfeiting were introduced by the government and it seemed to be working. Disturbingly, however, forged 20 and 10 naira notes have now surfaced in Europe and the United States. The government announcement last week said that the forged naira notes were being offered for sale in some parts in Europe and America.

In the process of investigations, security agents discovered that the forged notes were being put into circulation by foreign elements with active participation of some Nigerian collaborators. There can be no doubt that some foreign elements backed by a few unpatriotic Nigerians are bent on further ruining Nigeria's Economy. They are apparently not happy that some of the measures taken by the government to revamp the economy and strengthen the naira are working and the economy is picking up. Where do those supposed to be our long-standing foreign friends stand? If they are truly our friends, they cannot afford to look the other way while our currency is being forged and offered for sale in the open market. At least the naira has not yet been elevated to an international medium of exchange, and our friends know this too well.

The conclusion to be drawn from their inaction, therefore, is that this is part of an international conspiracy against the naira and the aim is clearly to undermine our economy. This, we cannot tolerate.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Mozambique Group Arrives, Charges RSA Violations

MB081141 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Jacinto Veloso, the minister in the presidency for economic affairs, has accused South Africa of violating the Nkomati Accord. Jacinto Veloso made this statement to journalists in Sao Tome moments after his arrival here. He heads the Mozambican delegation participating in the preparation for the summit of the heads of state and government of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries.

According to Jacinto Veloso's words, there appears to be no doubt that there have been violations to the Nkomati Accord and that they stem from the other signatory.

The Mozambican minister said that an appeal may be registered at the UN Security Council or the International Court of Justice so that the accord will be observed, but he stressed that, quote, the principal action is internal action together with all types of support which we may receive, unquote.

In the course of his statement, Major General Jacinto Veloso added that there is the notion that the destabilization problems must be solved by us, but, at the same time, actions must be taken to force South Africa to fully observe the accord. Jacinto Veloso also explained that destabilization actions do not stem solely from South Africa, but also from other sources, other countries, and other forces.

It is a complex of forces acting against us, and it is against that complex that we must act, Minister Jacinto Veloso stressed. He specified that some of these forces stem from the interests of a number of Portuguese who wish to recover certain privileges in one way or another.

ANGOLA

Nation Receives Overseas Messages of Support

DPRK Solidarity Committee

MB080717 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] The Korean Committee of Asian-African Solidarity has sent a message to the Angolan League of Friendship and Solidarity with the Peoples expressing its deep indignation at UNITA's stepping up of [word indistinct] maneuvers, banditry, and sabotage actions against Angola. The message of the Korean committee condemns the maneuvers of U.S. imperialists and South African racists, describing them as [words indistinct] the peace-loving international community. In its message, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity demands the total withdrawal of the South African racist regime's troops from the People's Republic of Angola and Namibia. It also expresses its support for the just struggle of the Angolan people for sovereignty [words indistinct].

Portuguese Communist Party

MB080538 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] The Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] has demanded that the Government of Portugal immediately and unconditionally halt the support that is given to the counterrevolutionary and anti-Angolan groups in that country. This stand has been conveyed to the MPLA-Labor Party in a message addressed to the Central Committee on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle for national liber 'on. The message says that the present policy of the Portugues. Government is totally contrary to the interests of Portugal and the Portuguese people as far as the People's Republic of Angola is concerned. Such a policy, the PCP stresses, is fully committed to the neocolonialist conspiracy against Angola and dependent on imperialist interests.

The PCP spoke in favor of establishing friendly ties between parties and reciprocal cooperation between Angola and Portugal in the interests of both peoples.

LESOTHO

Foreign Minister Welcomes UK's Rifkind

MB080702 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] The British minister in the foreign and commonwealth office, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, says the British Government sympathizes with the Basotho nation on their geopolitical situation. Speaking at a reception in his honor at the Lesotho Sun International Hotel in Maseru last night shortly after his arrival on a 3-day visit to Lesotho, Mr Rifkind said the British Government would welcome a smooth change in the political situation in southern Africa.

Mr Rifkind said the relationship of Lesotho and Britain spans over many years, but today these relations are more meaningful as the two countries deal on equal terms as independent Commonwealth and United Nations members. He said the scenario is highlighted by peaceful and brotherly negotiations. Mr Rifkind said he was eager to see the Highland Water Scheme project area. Going further, Mr Rifkind said the geographic relations affect any other country, like as it happens in Europe where there is the EEC, and the OAU Committee for Africa, where its customs center on deeds and not words only. [sentence as heard]

The minister of foreign affairs, the Honorable V.M. Makhele, said in welcoming Mr Rifkind that it is rare for Lesotho to have visitors of Mr Rifkind's level from Britain. He also highlighted the historical relations existing between Britain and Lesotho dating back to the last century, and said these were still cherished. Mr Makhele said he would be pleased if Mr Rifkind would find time to overfly the highland water project sites, which hold a great economic potential for Basotho.

Referring to South Africa, Mr Makhele reitereated Lesotho's commitment to peaceful solutions of regional problems.

Swedish Foreign Under Secretary Continues Visit

Makhele Comments

MB071408 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, the Honorable V.M. Makhele, has said Sweden has always maintained a deep interest in the developments in southern Africa, particularly the positive role it has played in the liberation of Zimbabwe, Angola, and Mozambique. Mr Makhele was speaking yesterday at a cocktail held in honor of the Swedish under secretary of state for international development cooperation, Mr Gosta Edgren, and his delegation at the Sun International Hotel in Maseru.

He said the delegation's presence here is a further manifestation of the confidence Sweden has in Lesotho to influence positively the political evolution in southern Africa. Mr Makhele said that as long as the apartheid policy of South Africa continues, Lesotho is obliged to grant political asylum to political refugees fleeing South Africa, regardless of their color or political affiliations. He stressed that Lesotho is committed to peaceful coexistance with the neighbors in the region, and in this regard it will never allow armed attacks on South Africa from Lesotho.

Mr Makhele said Lesotho appreciates Sweden's support and involvement in the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, as Lesotho attaches great importance to his membership of the organization. He said Lesotho believes that SADCC is an important initiative in a struggle for economic independence, justice, and peace in the region. [passage indistinct] Lesotho, like all other countries, is committed to seeing that the forthcoming elections will be free and fair. Mr Makhele ended by thanking the Government and people of Sweden for their generous participation in the developmental project of this

country, adding that they address themselves to their needs which are fundamental and urgent for the socioeconomic development of this country.

Edgren Meets With Jonathan

MB071500 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, has expressed gratitude to the Government of Sweden for the aircraft which that government decided to donate to Lesotho. Receiving a 5-man Swedish delegation led by the Swedish under secretary of state for international development cooperation, Mr Gosta Edgren, in Maseru today, the prime minister said this aircraft will help Lesotho satisfy some of her needs, instead of depending on other countries, and will go a long way towards further strengthening relations between the two countries.

The prime minister also expressed appreciation to the Swedish authorities for the positive moral and material assistance they continue to give the struggling masses of South Africa. He added that the struggle of the black people of South Africa had been peaceful all along, and they were only forced to resort to arms after all their efforts had failed. Dr Jonathan said it would bring a lot of good to South Africa if that country's white authorities were to speak to the real leaders of the black people, such as Dr Nelson Mandela. He added that it is not the intention of South Africa's blacks to drive the whites to the sea, but they would like change to be attained peacefully for the benefit of all people in that country.

In his reply, the Swedish under secretary revealed that during his stay in Lesotho he had been received in a warm and cordial atmosphere which characterized all the contacts he made. Mr Edgren said there is greater need to stress cooperation and unity in these troubled times in southern Africa. He said South Africa's political and economic problems are causing destabilization in neighboring countries. He said in this regard the Scandinavian countries have decided to increase their contribution to the Southern African Development Coordination Conference on a region to region basis, apart from any bilateral assistance.

Mr Edgren said the recent SADCC conference in Mbabane, Swaziland, was very significant, because the donor countries expressed great confidence in the future of that organization. The Swedish under secretary said his country had decided to increase bilateral assistance to Lesotho, because Lesotho forms part a chain of resistance against apartheid. He said greater contributions would be forthcoming in such areas as rural electrification, soil conservation, civil aviation, and many others.

In conclusion, Mr Edgren expressed his government's appreciation for Lesotho's enviable record of assistance to refugees, especially those from South Africa.

Also accompanying the delegation was the minister of foreign affairs, the Honorable V.M. Makhele.

MOZAMBIQUE

France's Nucci Comments on Visit Before Departing

MB071924 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 7 Feb 85

["Excerpt" of statement by Christian Nucci, French minister delegate to the minister of external relations for cooperation and development, at a press conference on 6 February; place not given — recorded in French fading into Portuguese translation]

[Text] This has been a brief, but nevertheless important visit, as some of you have had the opportunity to realize during the day. The main aim of this visit was to reaffirm France's willingness to stand by Mozambique in its development efforts.

As you know, I had the opportunity to hold a lengthy discussion with President Samora Machel. I also held talks with various ministers and experts. This afternoon we held a working meeting aimed at preparing for the next meeting of the joint commission, which will take place in Maputo in June. I think I will be sent to Mozambique then to lead the French delegation.

Certainly, we dealt with various bilateral issues and other aspects of our relations. During the audience he granted me, President Samora Machel recalled the great guidelines of his policy and views on the present situation. He reiterated that France is one of the few, or rather the only Western country, which understands the complex reality of the present situation. He pointed out to us the need for France to play a role with our friends and partners in the Mozambican cause.

Further on Visit

MB071354 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] France wishes to develop further economic cooperation with Mozambique, according to Christian Nucci, French minister delegate to the minister of external relations for cooperation and development, who left our country this morning after an official visit which began on Tuesday night. Briefly, it may be said that contacts between Nucci and the Mozambican authorities focussed on economic cooperation, although they also reflected definite political interests.

Francois Mitterrand's France sees no problems in supporting the development of non-Francophone Africa, and this is politics. Furthermore, in his message to President Samora Machel, President Francois Mitterrand expressed his country's solidarity with Mozambique's position that there should be peace in southern Africa. Moreover, Mozambique has appreciated the steps taken toward cooperation with France, which became clear during the audience given by President Samora Machel to Christian Nucci in Bilene yesterday.

At the time of national independence, nearly 10 years ago, cooperation with France did not exist. Today, France is one of Mozambique's main partners in the Western world. If the facts are analyzed, the support given by France to our country can be

broken into humanitarian aid and development aid. An example is France's involvement in agricultural projects, rehabilitation of the cotton sector, farming areas, and what last year became known as the French project, including support for cashew nut trade in seven Nampula districts. As part of this cashew nut project, which is in an experimental stage, 39 trucks expected in Mozambique have been delayed until the beginning of March.

Yesterday, national and French journalists attended the signing of a food aid accord, which provides for 5 million tons of wheat and a Fr 50 million bank line of credit. This money will be spent on the rehabilitation of the Texlom textile factory, one of the biggest textile companies in Mozambique, which is currently experiencing loom breakdowns, among other problems.

As we said, the French minister delegate to the minister of external relations for cooperation and development stayed in Mozambique for only a short while, but his work was successful.

The main objective of this visit was to reaffirm France's will to continue supporting Mozambique in its development effort, Christian Nucci said last night, when he gave a press conference to national and foreign journalists, hours before leaving Maputo for Dar es Salaam.

Delegation Leaves for 5-Nation Meeting in Sao Tome

MB071330 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] The Mozambican delegation to the preparatory ministerial meeting of the summit of the heads of state of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries left Maputo this morning for Sao Tome. The delegation is led by Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs Jacinto Veloso.

The preparatory meeting is expected to begin today and will end on Sunday. AIM reported from Sao Tome that Silvino da Luz and Julio Semedo, foreign affairs ministers of Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau, respectively, have already arrived in that city. The news agency added that a team of Angolan experts arrived in Sao Tome last night. The report says that no agenda for the fifth ordinary summit of the heads of state of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries has been released. However, it is believed that southern Africa and economic cooperation among the respective countries will be the main topics of discussion.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Statement on South African 'Colonial Plan'

MB071616 Lusaka Voice of Namibia in English 1830 GMT 6 Feb 85

["Text" of statement issued by SWAPO "earlier this week" — "presented by" (David Onsigu) and (Jakajembo); place not given]

[Text] The year 1985 has been declared by SWAPO as a year of united action for people's victory. 1985 is a signficant year in the history of SWAPO, as we shall be marking 25 years of our struggle led by SWAPO to liberate Namibia. It is therefore a milestone year in the annals of our struggle. As such, SWAPO has (?geared its strength) to escalate the struggle on all fronts which [words indistinct] fight for a country in defiance of well established opinion. Once again [words indistinct] aimed at delaying further Namibia's independence. It has come up with a secret plan to establish yet another interim central government in Namibia by June this year.

According to Pretoria's scheme, the purpose of the so-called Multiparty Conference, MPC, will achieve the responsibility of managing the South African occupation regime, with the exception of defense and foreign affairs. The South African colonial governor of Namibia, who is called administrator general, Willem van Niekerk, would be recalled to Pretoria, and his post will be given to a supposedly junior appointee of Botha to supervise the planned puppet show in Windhoek. Details of this new colonial plan were drawn up by two committees made up of settler businessmen in Namibia at the behest of the apartheid regime. Some of this information has been leaked to both the settler media in Namibia and South Africa [words indistinct] tribal [words indistinct] reacting to Pretoria's latest manuever. According to our sources in Namibia, the two committees are scheduled to submit their final report to Van Niekerk by April, then a month later that colonial government would (?inaugurate) the new government.

What the Botha regime is up to in 1985 is nothing new. It is its old game of delaying tactics. The idea of yet another interim government aimed still more at preventing Namibia from achieving its independence, is one more ample testimony that racist South Africa is determined to turn Namibia into its future client state and sphere of economic plunder.

The past decade, the Pretoria regime has tried time and again the same gimmick of interim government without success. They have neither fooled the Namibian massess nor the world public opinion with their notorious trick of giving new labels to this same bankrupt idea of an interim solution. For instance, in 1974, racist South Africa initiated the Turnhalle constitutional conference. This lasted from September 1975 to April 1977. The purpose of this was to work out a so-called constitution for independent Namibia, and this was an interim [words indistinct], not a lasting solution.

In September 1, 1977, Pretoria appointed its first administrator general, M.P. Steyn, supposedly to prepare the territory for independence by December 31, 1978. This could not, and indeed, did not materialize. All this was done in clear opposition to the wishes of the broad masses of the Namibian people, and in defiance of world public opinion, as manifested by the adoption of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 in September of 1978. Nevertheless, the apartheid regime, hoping still to circumvent all legitimate channels of solving the Namibian independence question, held bogus elections in December 1978, which resulted in the setting up of a puppet Turnhalle Constituent Assembly.

Though installed through massive [word indistinct], and intimidation of the masses of the Namibian people who refused to accept it as nothing other than a puppet show, the Turnhalle Constituent Assembly could do nothing to change the objective

reality of a situation, which is marked by a sharp political and socioeconomic contradiction between our people and the colonial state. However, despite that national and worldwide rejection, the racist regime went ahead to elevate the Turnhalle Constituent Assembly to what it called a national assembly and a minister's council. As it is well known, in no time the Turnhalle puppet regime collapsed, but apartheid South Africa did not abandon its obsession with the idea of an interim government outside the framework of United Nations Securty Council Resolution 435.

In 1983, Pretoria came up again with yet another name for the same ideal. Van Niekerk was instructed to set up a state council as an interim colonial administration in which the puppets were to participate. This was still to be based on the same idea of seeking to bypass United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 and to set up a puppet regime in Namibia. In this regard, two more faces of the great puppets were added. Opportunists such as Andreas Chipanga and Moses Kachiwongwa were thus elected in Pretoria's colonial [words indistinct] and sinister maneuvers to continue delaying Namibia's independence.

The latest move come in the wake of the failure in 1984 to lure SWAPO in agreeing to giving up the struggle and joining the so-called Multiparty Conference in drafting a bogus constitution for Namibia outside the framework of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia as endorsed in Resolution 435. Having failed to achieve this aim and feeling the pinch of SWAPO's struggle on all fronts, the apartheid regime is now falling back upon its old idea of an interim regime with the sole aim of perpetuating its illegal occupation of our country.

This present plan for a South African interim government in Namibia is therefore neither a new idea, nor is it going to work. It is the same dead horse which has been rejected by the masses of the Namibian people and the international community. It is the same ploy aimed at sidestepping United Nations involvement in settling the Namibian independence question, and as in the past, Pretoria and its puppets are bound to fail. In this regard they have no choice but to conclude that apartheid South Africa's latest maneuvers are a clear indication that: a) the regime is still not yet ready to proceed with the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435, which is the only acceptable solution for the genuine independence of Namibia and which guarantees free, fair, and democratic elections; b) through [word indistinct], Pretoria is still bent on trying to buy time in order to build up puppets in what it hopes will become a credible political force vis-a-vis SWAPO; c) in this connection the regime is trying to give the puppets an outward appearance of being in control of its colonial state, knowing fully well that the real matter behind the state apparatus will still remain the apartheid South African Army, police, judiciary, civil service, and their auxillary services; d) it hopes that with the people of Namibia will take the puppets seriously as the true rulers of Namibia, when in actual fact they are only Pretoria's surrogates.

Besides its regional imperialistic ambition to hold onto Namibia as it's staging ground for military aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, the regime has deep-rooted economic interests in continuing to plunder Namibia's resources. It has, for instance, just given rights to its state-controlled oil company, Southern Oil Exploration Corporation, Soekor, to exploit a multibillion-dollar gas field off the Namibian coast, 120 km off the Orange River mouth in southern Namibia. This gas field is estimated to be the biggest in the world, with an estimated reserve of 2 trillion cubic feet of gas, worth 8 thousand billion rands [figures as heard]. This gas field was originally discovered in the late 1970's by an American company, Chevron. Soekor, the Boer state company, has confirmed that the exploitation is about to start, and gas will be shipped from Namibia to South Africa, where it will be converted to fuel to meet up to 65 percent of the apartheid state's total fuel requirements.

Our sources in Namibia have informed us that Chevron, the American company, will be requested by the regime to bore more holes in the gas fields, and thereby help to fuel the apartheid wheels. The Pretoria regime has expressed, we are informed, a belief that the gas field will greatly ease their financial burden it is now bearing, to continue with its illegal and brutal occupation of Namibia as a result of the war of liberation being waged by SWAPO. SWAPO condemns in the strongest terms this latest action by the occupation regime to continue oppressing our people while at the same time stealing Namibia's wealth. South Africa has no right to exploit any human or natural resources in Namibia, because these resources belong to the Namibian people, and not to the racist state. SWAPO therefore calls on the international community to not only condemn the exploitation of Namibia's (?soil), but [words indistinct] to stop the Pretoria regime from carrying through all of its current evil plans.

The fuel that South Africa will pump from our gas field will be used to oil its military machinery to further suppress and kill the people of Namibia and South Africa. The exploitation of Namibia will, as has been the case with other resources, only benefit the Boers and their imperialist allies, and not the Namibian people who rightfully own the gas. There is no doubt that the products of the gas field will be military weapons in the hands of the desperate Boers, who will use them not only in Namibia and South Africa, but in southern Africa as a whole, bearing in mind Pretoria's continuing aggression and destabilization in the region.

The illegal exploitation of Namibia's energy resources — gas and uranium — have therefore posed grave danger to peace and security in the region, as it will boost the regime in Pretoria in militaristic ambitions to impose its will on the other states of southern Africa. The international community and the entire progressive section of humanity must, therefore, act immediately and decisively to help the Namibian people led by SWAPO against South Africa's imperialistic (?intentions) in Namibia.

SWAPO's viewpoint is that the latest maneuver of the apartheid regime is dangerous, in that it serves as another delaying tactic and a source of further tension. We are certain, however, that it will never change the objective reality of the situation in Namibia. The people of Namibia are (?enraged) that the puppets do not represent interests of the masses of Namibia [words indistinct]. SWAPO (?condemns) these delaying tactics and time wasting strategy of Pretoria which are certainly doomed to failure.

All these maneuvers and schemes are (?meant) to prolong the suffering of the Namibian people, and give time to South Africa and its imperialist allies to continue exploiting and milking our country dry. We condemn the U.S. Reagan administration policy of linkage and constructive engagement, continuing to hold our people's right of independence to ransom, and to prolong the armed conflict in Namibia. We hold the Reagan administration responsible for the continued daily loss of life and property in Namibia. The Namibian people and the rest of the world know that it is because of the massive political, diplomatic, and material support Pretoria is getting from the Reagan administration that racist South Africa is (?insisting on its) delaying tactics regarding Namibia.

This [word indistinct] will not absolve the Reagan administration from the responsibility of have aggravated tensions in this region through its insistence on the insane policy of linkage and thus concretely contributing to the death and destruction which the apartheid state is causing our people [word indistinct]. We commend those Americans [word indistinct] are not actively registering their opposition to the shameful policy of the Reagan administration in Namibia and southern Africa as a whole. Furthermore, SWAPO appeals to the international community to put more pressure on the apartheid regime in Pretoria to end its delaying tactics and allow the immediate and unconditional implementation of Resolution 435, which guarantees genuine and internationally trustable independence for Namibia.

We wish to restate SWAPO's readiness to proceed immediately with the implementation of Resolution 435, beginning with the cease-fire as a first step. However, in the absence of South Africa's readiness to do likewise, we have no choice but to continue and intensify our political, diplomatic, and armed struggle in order to compel the racist regime to face the fact that Namibia's independence question can never be settled without SWAPO's leading participation and UN involvement. This the racists must never forget.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

SOUTH AFRICA

Le Grange Reacts to Tambo Statement on Armed Struggle

MB071205 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, has said that the statement by the ANC chairman, Oliver Tambo, that his organization is not willing to give up the armed struggle against South Africa, underscored the government's long-standing view that the ANC is a militant organization.

In an interview with SABC, Mr Le Grange reiterated that the government was not prepared to negotiate with the ANC under these circumstances. Mr le Grange was reacting to an interview with Tambo published in Harare.

In the interview, the ANC leader said that even if the organization decided to negotiate with the government, it would not abandon its armed struggle before the government agreed to abolish apartheid. Nelson Mandela and other black leaders would also have to be freed first. Tambo denied that there had been preliminary contact between the ANC and the government. This was also denied by the government.

Referring to the offer by President Botha to Nelson Mandela that his conditional release would be considered if he no longer advocated violance, Tambo said the offer was meaningful only in the sense that it contained a new offer — that all violance should be renounced.

Government Offer To Free Mandela Made Official

MB081350 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1348 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 8, SAPA — The state president's conditional offer of freedom to imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, and other security prisoners was officially made today, according to a spokesman for the Department of Prisons in Pretoria. The spokesman said the Hansard containing Mr P.W. Botha's offer, made in a speech to Parliament on January 31, was transmitted to "the various prisoners."

In his speech, Mr Botha said the banned ANC leader and other security prisoners would be released if they agreed not to plan, instigate or partake in acts of violence against the state.

The ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo, said in a newspaper interview earlier this week that the armed struggle against South Africa would continue. He demanded the unconditional release of Mandela and other imprisoned ANC members.

Heunis Says Negotiation Forum Not Just for Blacks

MB080546 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says the forum for negotiation proposed by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, will not be a forum for blacks alone, but one for all.

Speaking in the House of Assembly, Mr Heunis said that in terms of proposals made in 1979 and 1980, the forum would not be a black one. He said that it would be an instrument for negotiation involving all interested parties, including government representatives. Mr Heunis said all population groups would be entitled to take part in the forum.

He said the government had concluded some time ago that there had to be formal structures for urban blacks, in addition to those on the municipal level, so that blacks could take part in the decisionmaking processes affecting their own interests.

He said that the new approach also meant that existing citizenship regulations would have to be redrafted. Mr Heunis said the false image of white fears and black frustrations had to be dispelled once and for all. He said it had to be replaced by a future vision of white security and black hope.

Johannesburg on Need To Repeal Marriage Act
MB080648 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] That a joint committee of parliament is to investigate the Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act is a logical advance. It was the next step in the reevaluation and public debate on the two laws that have been underway for several years among politicians, churchmen, and community leaders.

It is ironic that over the years these laws have probably grown in significance in South African politics. The reason has nothing to do with their practical effect in preventing mixed marriages or relations between individuals of different communities. The incidence was negligible to begin with. Few would seriously contend nowadays that such laws are necessary for ensuring the survival of any nation or ethnic community, or even that they make any discernable difference.

Vastly more important in determining a nation's prospects for maintaining its identity and building on its strengths are its spiritual qualities, cultural vigor, and social drive and adaptability.

The legislation has come to occupy a central and highly controversial place in South African politics not for its practical effects, but for its symbolism. Whatever honorable intentions — preventing social disharmony or individual and family alienation — may have featured in drafting the laws a quarter of a century ago have been largely overtaken by changing circumstances. With the rapid socioeconomic development of all communities since then, they have come to be seen merely as gratuitously offensive on a personal level and a manifestation of racial arrogance bedeviling harmonious relations among communities.

Obviously, repealing the laws has practical implications which must be dealt with. However small the proportion of people who will be affected, they would have to be accommodated in a manner acceptable to themselves and the community. Recognition of group identity and rights forms the basis of the constitutional social order in this country, and whatever arrangements may be decided upon by the parliamentary committee would take cognizance of that fundamental requirement.

Such practical matters are subject for thrashing out in discussion and argument. What cannot be disputed is that the laws in their present form constitute a serious obstacle to successfully meeting the biggest challenge with which this country of diverse communities is faced.

Not only the new constitutional dispensation, but a solution of even more complex problems centering on ethnic relations will depend on the attitudes with which they are tackled. No constitutional approach can succeed unless people of goodwill prevail, if there is not a general readiness to acknowledge in equal measure the rights of all communities and the dignity of all individuals.

South Africa cannot afford the indulgence of maintaining measures which have served their term, which will have little or no practical value, and which will aggravate conflict where there is an urgent need to build cooperation.

Proclamation To Open Free Trade Areas to All
MB080909 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0859 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Cape Town, Feb 8, SAPA — To speed up the creation of free trade areas for all race groups the state president will issue a proclamation in the government gazette, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today. The proclamation will amend the Group Areas Act to allow all races to occupy free trade zones in terms of Section 19 of the Group Areas Amendment Act of 1984.

In a statement issued in Cape Town today, Mr Heunis said the government was committed irrevocably to the establishment of free trade areas. Practical arrangements had not been finalised but, to prevent further delays, it had been decided to issue a proclamation to open the areas. At the same time, about 44 areas that had been proclaimed in terms of the existing Group Areas Act would be opened on the same bases as for the new Section 19 areas.

Mr Heunis said the new legislation has created many expectations and there had also been "numerous inquiries."

"The necessary steps are now being taken and will be executed as soon as possible, notice to this effect will be given in the press shortly," Mr Heunis said.

SOWETAN Interviews Azapo Leader Mkhabela
MB071122 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Feb 85 p 10

[Text] Ishmael Mkhabela is a man who believes in community involvement — and that is the direction in which he hopes to lead the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo).

In an interview with the *SOWETAN*, Mkhabela, or Ish as he is popularly known among those close to him, spelled out his aims and what the organisation will be doing this year. He was unanimously elected president of Azapo during the organisation's congress in Cape Town in December, last year.

Mkhabela takes over presidency of the organisation after a disastrous 1984 in which the organisation was upstaged in all respects by the United Democratic Front [UDF].

While the organisation stormed into 1985 with a high profile campaign against the Kennedy visit, there is no doubt that much more is needed to cover ground lost last year.

Mkhabela is conscious of this and reminds all of the decision taken at congress last December and the slogans: resist, defence and advance.

He said: "This year we hope to intensify our efforts against the anti-collaborationist struggle. We have to fight attempts to co-opt our people into the systems' structures such as conscription, benefits for middle class blacks, community councils and others. We hope to involve ourselves in more personal relationships with our people".

He feels the organisation is involved in total participation when it comes to labour movements, civic associations and other bodies. More and more of the organisation's members are in these bodies, but they do not fall back on Azapo.

Azapo criticised the two stay-aways last year, one in October organised by the Release Mandela Campaign (RMC) and another in November organised by a number of organisations including trade unions.

At the congress, Azapo criticised stay-aways and class boycotts in a paper that saw the UDF seeing red.

The impression has been that Azapo was against these stay-aways. Mkhabela claims that his organisation was not against these actions. But he believes that they must be used judiciously. A situation must be avoided where people just call boycotts or stay-aways at the drop of a feather.

"Stay-aways, boycotts and hunger strikes are acceptable strategic weapons to Azapo as a political organisation. These will in fact increase. But these are sacrifices that the system can exploit for propaganda aims so they have to be dealt with wisely and educationally so that they should not have a negative effect against the liberation movement," he said. Azapo has now been in existence since 1978. The actual numerical strength of the organisation is still anybody's guess.

Azapo cannot give its strength in numbers but feels it is fairly represented throughout the country. Most members are against cards because they would be exposed to harassment and they believe figures are just a futile academic exercise. The organisation has always "accepted that the liberation struggle is larger than a single organisation and accepts differences without degenerating to the level of becoming enemies — this would divert our attention from the enemy."

According to him, last year could be described as a "quiet" period for Azapo.

On this issue, Ish said in that period Azapo reflected all the qualities of oppressed organisations in the country. There were campaigns to be undertaken but these needed money — which the organisation does not have, and the emergence of UDF raised the expectations of the masses and most people wanted to try it out.

A feature of black consciousness is that its old guard, former members and leaders, simply disappear from the scene or join rival organisations.

Also, leadership in the organisation changes every year with there being little continuity on occasion. We asked Mkhabela to comment on the above.

Mkhabela said the black consciousness' old guard were not necessarily disillusioned with the movement, but because of police repression, are lying low. Their absence should not be misconstrued as staying away because they still supported the movement. Some people say they do not want to be arrested when asked to join Azapo and this has had a negative effect.

On leadership Mkhabela said the organisation wanted to avoid creating a situation where specific people could be the movement of figure heads. The aim is to create broader participation and collective leadership. Each and everyone has to be given the opportunity to lead.

The 33-year-old Ish is married to Sibongile and the couple have one child, a girl. His wife, formerly Sibongile Mthembu, was the only woman to stand trial in the "Soweto Eleven" case held at the Kempton Park Magistrates' Court.

The couple has had numerous brushes with the law because of their open involvement in the liberation struggle.

Ish obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree at the University of the North (Turfloop) in 1975 and started on a University Education Diploma [UED] the following. He did not complete his UED because "of the insensitivity of the authorities at the campus to the students' needs. There were a number of curfews introduced against students' movements and the police were moving in and out, questioning and detaining students".

Ish says he was "thrown" into politics while still at high school and was a member of the Students' Christian Movement (SCM) executive committee. During this time they had to account to fellow students and the community on their activities and this led to dialogue with students who were more politically aware and in organisations like the South African Students Organisation (SASO) and the South African Students Movement (SASM).

At Turfloop, Ish served on the SCM, but this time it was made to work hand in hand with Saso and to become involved in problems facing the community. He was involved in a number of committees at the campus including the Students Aid Fund which looked into the affairs of those detained during the pro-Frelimo rally of 1975.

After the October 19, 1977 clampdown on black organisations by the Government, there was a vacuum in leadership and this led to the formation of Azapo two years later at Wilgerspruit. Ishmael Mkhabela is the fourth president following Curtis Nkondo, Khehla Mthembu, and Lybon Mabasa — in that order.

The organisation has also lined up a number of activities to honour the International Year of the Youth. A calendar of the activities will be issued to all branches shortly.

ZAMBIA

Joint Communique on Visit by Bulgaria's Filipov

For the Sofia *RABOTNICHESKO DELO* account of the joint communique issued on the occasion of the visit to Zambia by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, see the Bulgaria section of the 7 February Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT*.

ZIMBABWE

Colored Leader Leaves ZAPU for ZANU-PF

MB080542 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] The chairman of the National Organization of Colored People, Mr (Gerald Rathopolus), has resigned from ZAPU to join the ruling party, ZANU-PF. Mr (Rathopolus) told the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation, ZBC, today that the time has come for all Zimbabweans to discard differences and accept the government's hand of reconciliation. He also called on the Colored community to follow his example. He said every one should give their full support to the ruling party.

Meanwhile, the Colored community is to hold a meeting tonight to select a candidate for the election.

Briefs

New Envoys Abroad — The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, has appointed five men to represent the Republic of Zimbabwe abroad. In a statement, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs says the president has appointed Comrade (Dunstan Chigwedere), formerly deputy secretary in the cabinet office, to the position of high commissioner to Canada. The former ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade John Mayiwe, becomes the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Senegal. Comrade Edmond Chipaonga, formerly Zimbabwe's ambassador to the United States, is to be the high commissioner to the Republic of Kenya, while Comrade Edmund Garwe, who was the high commissioner in Nairobi, succeeds him in Washington. The former undersecretary in the Ministery of Foreign Affairs, Comrade Nicholas (Gotcha), will be the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist Republic of Romania. Comrade Banana has appointed the men upon the recommendation of the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe. [Text] [*Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Feb 85 MB*]

New UN, USSR Envoys — Two senior civil servants have been appointed to diplomatic posts in New York and Moscow. The former permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Comrade (Caiphas Mudenge), is now the new permanent representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations organization in New York. Comrade (Oswald Ndangwa), the former deputy secretary for the administration and finance in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is now Zimbabwe's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR. Both men are expected to take up their new posts soon. [Text] [*Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Feb 85 MB*]